



Perez de Cuellar in Moscow
MOSCOW (R) — The United Nations secretary-general arrived in Moscow Sunday for talks in the Kremlin aimed at eventual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The official Soviet daily Pravda said the government had invited Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who was "making efforts to remove the dangerous seeds of international tension." Pravda did not refer directly to Afghanistan. The U.N. secretary-general said in January he had been invited by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. Although he is still expected to meet the Communist Party chief, diplomats in Moscow noted that Pravda referred to the invitation as from the government, rather than from Mr. Andropov or his politburo. Mr. Perez de Cuellar was met at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who was given last week the additional position of first deputy prime minister.

European delegation visits Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A delegation from the European Parliament, led by Luc Beyer de Ryke of Belgium, discussed Middle East developments with President Hosni Mubarak Saturday at the start of a four-day visit to Egypt. The chairman of Egypt's parliamentary foreign relations committee, Mohammed Abdullah, said the 11-member delegation repeated to Mr. Mubarak the European community's position that there is a need for "a Palestinian homeland as a manifestation of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination."

Ecevit to attend Portugal meeting

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said Sunday he has been given permission by martial law authorities to attend a Socialist International congress in Portugal next month. Mr. Ecevit, jailed three times since the 1980 military coup for criticising the military government, told Reuters he had initially turned down an invitation to attend the congress as a representative of the now disbanded Republican People's Party (RPP) because all political activity was banned in Turkey. A second invitation was extended to him and his wife to attend the meeting, in Alentejo from April 7 to 10, as special guests and martial law authorities granted permission.

No clues yet in Madrid kidnap

MADRID (R) — The family of a Spanish aristocrat who was kidnapped in Madrid on Friday said Sunday it had had no contact with the kidnappers. "The entire family is in anguish as it waits for the problem to be resolved," Manuel Fraga, Y. Colon de Carvajal, former head of the national airline Iberia, said. His brother Diego was kidnapped from his apartment in Madrid on Friday by four men.

Gonzalez flies to Rabat today

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez flies to Morocco Monday for a 48-hour visit aimed at bolstering ties between Rabat and Madrid. Diplomats said Spain's new Socialist government is eager to boost cooperation with the whole of north-west Africa and the prime minister's visit should help prevent any potential sensitivity over the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, carved out of present day Morocco.

Soviet-S. Yemeni military talks end

ADEN (R) — Military delegations from the Soviet Union and South Yemen ended five days of talks here Sunday and an official statement said both sides were greatly satisfied that their views on issues of mutual concern were identical. The official Aden News Agency said the discussions covered bilateral relations and issues of interest to the armed forces of the two countries. The Soviet team was led by Deputy Defence Minister Sergei Gorskikh, who Saturday assured President Ali Nasser Mohamed that the Soviet Union would remain a true friend of South Yemen.

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PLO leader expected to arrive in Amman today

Arafat holds talks with Saudi leader

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, on his way to Jordan for talks with King Hussein on Middle East peace efforts, made an unexpected stopover in Riyadh Sunday and conferred with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

The Saudi Press Agency announced Mr. Arafat's arrival and his discussions with King Fahd, but it gave no details. Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was travelling to Amman to discuss U.S. efforts to get Jordan into negotiations with Israel based on President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. The Saudis have been non-committal on the Reagan plan, which envisages Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. Like Jordan and the PLO, Saudi Arabia would prefer Middle East peace efforts to be based on an Arab plan approved by an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last September. The Arab plan goes further than the Reagan proposal by calling for an independent Palestinian state. The Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal came to Amman Saturday and gave King Hussein an undisclosed message from King Fahd. Mr. Arafat saw King Hassan of Morocco Saturday night during a brief stopover at Fez on his way from his Tunis headquarters to Riyadh, the Moroccan news agency reported.

Israel: Haddad's future not main issue

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government said Sunday the personal future of South Lebanese militia commander Saad Haddad was not the main issue holding up an agreement on a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Speaking after the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday, government spokesman Dan Meridor said: "It is not a personal problem of Maj. Haddad... it is a very basic security question for Israel." He said Israel was waiting to hear from U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who arrived here from Beirut Saturday, on Lebanon's response to the latest proposals in the 12-week-old negotiations on withdrawal. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was due to meet the envoy Sunday night. In an interview with Israeli Radio, Maj. Haddad reiterated that he was willing to step down as head of his Israeli-trained force of some 2,000 men if that would secure an agreement.

PLO forces re-emerging in S. Lebanon, Israel says

METULLA (R) — Palestinian commandos have begun re-establishing themselves in South Lebanon and have organised a number of small cells in villages and refugee camps, Israeli military sources said Sunday. After several weeks of inactivity, the commandos have renewed attacks on Israeli military traffic in the area. In the past two weeks, 15 soldiers have been wounded in such attacks. "So far, their reawakening is only on a very small scale but hardly a day goes by without an attack on our soldiers," an officer in this village on the Israeli-Lebanese border said. Israel invaded Lebanon last June with the declared aim of clearing the area of Palestinian commandos and is currently demanding special "security arrangements" as a condition for withdrawing its troops. The sources said Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners released from the Ansar prisoner of war camp in South Lebanon were probably behind the re-emergence of the fighters. The sources said a number of fighters had also succeeded in infiltrating South Lebanon from Beirut.

U.S. colonel reports lull in tension with Israelis

BEIRUT (R) — The commander of U.S. Marines in Beirut was quoted Sunday as saying he believed the series of tense confrontations between his men and Israeli troops outside the Lebanese capital was over. "I do not expect further incidents," Col. James Mead told Beirut's English-language weekly Monday Morning in an interview. He said there had been no incidents since March 12. The Marines, part of a 5,000-strong multinational force in Beirut, last week agreed to share information with the Israelis after the Marine corps commander, Gen. Robert Barrow, charged in a letter that the Israelis had threatened American servicemen's lives in Lebanon for political purposes. "I think as a result of recent action and the letter by the commandant, we're seeing, at least in my sector here, that the relationship between the Israelis and the U.S. Marine corps has become one of professional organisations working in close proximity," Col. Mead said. The Marines had complained of Israeli harassment of U.S. patrols in Israeli-held areas beyond a demarcation line in Beirut's southeastern outskirts agreed by the two sides. Col. Mead said in the interview that the Marines had sent the patrols at the request of the Lebanese government and the Israelis had a "misperception" that the Marines were not allowed to cross the line. Under last week's agreement, Israeli and U.S. officers agreed on a new communications channel to share operational information in order to avoid incidents when their forces are in the same area. Questioned about the spate of attacks on the U.S.-French-Italian-British force on March 15-18, Col. Mead said he felt most people thought it was a "pro-Iranian organisation." He said he did not know the reason and was not more specific.

Crown Prince inaugurates European Community Spring Festival in Amman

Hassan praises EEC stand towards Mideast

AMMAN (Petra) — The Venice Declaration issued by the European Economic Community (EEC) in June 1980, and the recent Brussels declaration on the Middle East "are a step forward in the European stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict," His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Monday. Prince Hassan, who was inaugurating the European Community Spring Festival at the Royal Cultural Centre, added that the two declarations are an "appreciable contribution to a crystallisation of a just and clear attitude by the world community to the crisis of the region's conflict, which is the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The Prince said that he believes that "world peace cannot be guaranteed unless a just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict is reached." "The European community should exert more effort and introduce new initiatives in the light of the positive Arab stand towards peace, and the deteriorating situation in Lebanon as well as in the occupied Arab territories caused by Israel's aggressive and anti-peace policies," the Crown Prince said. On economic cooperation between Jordan and EEC countries, Prince Hassan said such cooperation is evidence of "ever-developing relations, which have recently been reinforced by the important step of signing an agreement between Jordan and the EEC." Arrangements for providing financial assistance to Jordan have been made, which will facilitate the implementation of several significant development projects in Jordan with EEC support. The Prince also pointed out that cultural exchange between the Arab World and the EEC "has been an outstanding feature of the world's cultural progress throughout the ages."

Natali: Time for deeds in Mideast

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — The time has come to go beyond declarations of principles and to work on a solution which would lead to lasting peace in the Middle East, European Economic Community (EEC) Commission Vice-President Lorenzo Natali said Sunday. Speaking at a press conference prior to the inauguration of the EEC Spring Festival at the Royal Cultural Centre, Mr. Natali said that while the EEC supports the initiative announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the community also stresses "the important and interesting aspects of the Arab plan, adopted at the Fez Arab summit" last September. He added that positive aspects of the Reagan plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and the Fez plan which calls for an independent Palestinian state, "present a genuine opportunity for a peaceful settlement in the region." He reiterated European support for Palestinian self-determination expressed in the recent community statement issued in Brussels. "By self-determination," Mr. Natali said, "we can only mean the right of the people to decide their own future." Commenting on the escalation of the Israeli drive to build settlements in the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Natali pointed out that the Brussels declaration expressed an "explicit condemnation" of the Israeli plans. He went on to say that "what is needed is a coherent set of actions which would primarily take a diplomatic fold to exert pressure on

Mass poisoning affects Palestinian girls

TEL AVIV (R) — Over two hundred and thirty-three Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank town of Jenin were still in hospital Sunday in a case of mass poisoning at Palestinian schools in the area, Israeli officials said. The girls complained of headaches, dizziness and burning eyes—symptoms similar to those suffered by schoolgirls in the nearby village of Araba on Friday and girls at another Jenin school on Saturday. Israeli health authorities said someone appeared to have sprayed a volatile chemical on to the curtains in their classrooms, but there was no indication who was responsible.

PLO shifts captives to unidentified state

DAMASCUS (R) — Eight Israeli soldiers held by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been moved from eastern Lebanon to another Arab country because Israel was planning a military operation to free them, an official Palestinian source said Sunday. The source declined to name the country to which the prisoners have been taken. Palestinian commandos captured the eight Israelis in central Lebanon last September. Efforts to exchange them for thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel in southern Lebanon and in Israeli jails are being conducted through Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the International Committee of Red Cross but have not achieved any noticeable progress. The Palestinian source said an aide to Mr. Kreisky was expected in Damascus later Sunday for talks on the issue with Palestinian leaders. He said the prisoners were moved Saturday from the eastern Bekaa Valley, where the PLO still operates behind Syrian lines. "The prisoners were moved for security reasons after the security organs of the Palestine revolution received information that Israel was preparing a military operation to release them," he said. Six of the prisoners are held by the mainstream Fatah commando group of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. They have been regularly visited by journalists who testify they are in good health. But no one is known to have seen the two others, who are held by the radical, pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) of Ahmad Jibril. Israel has expressed concern over the lack of news and is demanding their safe return as a condition for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon. The Palestinian source said the Austrian official was bringing new proposals from Chancellor Kreisky. He gave no details. The official is expected to meet the PLO's deputy military commander, Khalil Al Wazir.

Pym to visit UAE April 4

ABU DHABI (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will pay an official three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) starting on April 4, the official Emirates News Agency said Sunday. He is expected to discuss the Middle East situation and bilateral relations with UAE officials, it added. Mr. Pym was also in the Gulf last week when he stopped in Bahrain for talks with government leaders on his way to Bangkok.

U.S. to delay subsidised farm exports

CAIRO (R) — The United States will delay subsidised farm export deals like a recent sale of wheat flour to Egypt to avoid antagonising the European Economic Community (EEC), U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Sunday. But Mr. Block, in Cairo on a ten-day visit to North Africa and the Middle East, told Reuters in an interview that he hoped his trip would help to maintain pressure in talks between the European community and the U.S. over agricultural export subsidies. "We did not come here to antagonise Europe," Mr. Block said. "That's one reason we're not charging ahead with a subsidised dairy deal for Egypt," he added in a reference to negotiations for the sale of surplus U.S. butter and butter oil to Egypt. But he said: "We are still very intent on achieving our objective of competing with subsidised European exports in markets which we too consider ours." The U.S. secretary said on Friday, before arriving in Cairo, that the primary aim of his trip was to promote sales of agricultural products at world market prices. According to a U.S. Department of Agriculture briefing paper on Egypt, the Egyptian government believes the U.S. is using the threat of a dairy sale to put pressure on Europe in U.S. efforts to win agreement on ending export subsidies, and does not intend to conclude the deal. Mr. Block has been under severe pressure at home to fight the Europeans by dumping American dairy products on world markets. The United States announced in January that it would sell one million tonnes of subsidised flour to Egypt, at what the European Commission said was \$30 a tonne below the market price, to compete with subsidised European sales to Egypt. Mr. Block emphasised that any U.S. suspension of major new subsidised export deals was only temporary, adding: "We want to give the Europeans a little more time, to see if we can't make some progress in the negotiations." Officials travelling with the secretary said his five-nation visit was partly a negotiating ploy aimed at convincing Europe, and particularly France, that the U.S. is serious about trying to increase its market share in countries which rely heavily on the European community for agricultural imports.

Jalloud holds talks in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid has had talks in Algiers with Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, second in command to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, according to the Algerian news agency. The agency quoted Maj. Jalloud as saying the meeting Saturday was made necessary by "the current imperialist offensive against the Arab Nation." The talks, in which the foreign ministers and top defence officials of the two countries also took part, followed the recent rapprochement between Algeria and its two North African neighbours, Morocco and Tunisia.

French travel agents protest austerity package

PARIS (R) — A group of leading French travel agents interrupted a meeting of the ruling Socialist Party in Paris Sunday to protest against the government's new austerity package which clamps a strict spending limit on foreign travel. They forced Edith Cresson, newly appointed foreign trade and tourism minister, into a public confrontation in the street over a measure limiting tourists to 2,000 francs (\$270) worth of foreign currency a year. "It will be the end of our profession," said Jacques Maillot, chairman of the Nouvelles Frontieres travel agency. The measure is one of the most controversial in a 10-point package announced by the government on Friday in an attempt to eliminate France's massive trade deficit and force down inflation. The French also face increases in the cost of alcohol, tobacco and public utilities, and wage-earners will have to pay extra taxes and make a compulsory three-year loan to the state. Mr. Maillot told Mrs. Cresson the foreign currency move would force most people in the travel business out of work. Referring to government appeals for national mobilisation to restore the economy, Mr. Maillot said the currency move would be the contrary "demobilise" the French. Mrs. Cresson promised to meet the travel chiefs Monday and told journalists the government realised the measure would be unpopular. But she added: "This is a national emergency. We're in a situation of economic war." The austerity programme, described by some commentators as "electric shock treatment" for the French, overshadowed the original purpose of the Socialist Party meeting this weekend—to analyse its setbacks in recent municipal elections. The left's loss of 16 towns in the first round of polling on March 6 began a feverish period of political and economic manoeuvring and suspense which culminated last week in the devaluation of the franc, the streamlining of the French cabinet and the announcement of the austerity plan. Boosted by an unexpected partial recovery by the Socialists in the second round of voting on March 13, President Francois Mitterrand began to put finishing touches to a cabinet reshuffle designed to accompany a tough drive to repair the economy.

FEATURES

Prices down to normal after Leipzig fair

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

LEIPZIG, East Germany — The restaurants and hotels have put their prices back down to normal levels, the Western businessmen have gone home and the lives of the people of Leipzig have got a little duller — the city's trade fair is over for another six months.

In March and September each year, the place that claims to have been the cradle of the German working class movement at the start of the 20th century, as the home of revolutionaries like Karl Liebknecht and Clara Zetkin, undergoes an invasion of capitalist businessmen and exploits them to the full.

The fair is a showplace for East German exports and a chance for Western traders to meet their European customers. East European countries also use it to do business among themselves.

For the 600,000 people of East Germany's second city it is also a festival with fairground-style wurst, chicken and beer stalls open for business and ice-cream counters, locked and shuttered for most of the year, doing a roaring trade despite the cold weather.

The crowds of people clustering around display windows and cramming the stores during the fair week of March 13-19 testified to the novelty of the extra supplies.

But stagnating East-West trade and a hold-down by East Germany on imports led many firms to stay away this time and others said they came only in the hope of retaining links for better times to come.

Some stayed away in disgust at sharp increases in the prices of stands and hotel rooms.

Fair officials acknowledge that stand prices have gone up and that hotels and restaurants are dearer

during fair time but say they peg rates to those charged at West Germany's Hannover Fair.

Western visitors are forced to change money at the fixed exchange rate which bankers say puts a high value on the mark not justified by the East German economy.

Fines imposed on speeding motorists at radar traps specially sited on motorways between Leipzig and West Germany bring an added bonus to the state as the penalty increases with the size of the car engine and again has to be paid in hard currency.

Hundreds of policemen are drafted in, some of whom are unable to tell visitors the way to the fair and whose main purpose appears to be ensuring that motorists park only in expensive paying car parks.

Officials of the State Security Service are also brought in to loiter in hotels and bars and keep an

eye on Westerners and local people who may get two friendly with them.

A major attraction for ordinary Leipzigers is the city-centre building housing the food and grain traders, whose displays of luxury goods unseen in the shops even at fair time, draw crowds of gasping onlookers.

The small Australian stand was able to give away 20,000 colour postcards of Sydney harbour a day and at Canada's exhibit there was a minor scuffle when some new handouts appeared.

Most of the companies are less generous, however, displaying signs announcing "No Advertising Material."

The Western bankers who oil the wheels of East-West commerce inhabit plush suites away from the thronging crowds and discreetly entertain clients to drinks and meals from their own kitchens.

Tourism helping Bahamas to avoid economic hardships

NASSAU, Bahamas (R) — A healthy rise in the number of tourists visiting the islands is helping the Bahamas offset economic difficulties plaguing other nations in the Caribbean region, officials say.

In Nassau, the capital, tourists had to be billeted in private homes earlier this month because all 6,000 of the city's hotel rooms were full.

George Suhr, the Ministry of Tourism's marketing manager, attributes the boom to the Bahamas' strategic tourist position, less than 200 miles (300 kilometres) from Miami.

"We're a lot closer to the American market and better priced than many of our competitors," he said. "On top of that we've been doing some heavy promotion recently. There are 30 per cent more air seats into the country this winter and those seats are being filled."

More than 1.9 million Americans, Canadians and Europeans visited the islands last year — nine tourists for every inhabitant of the former British colony.

The figure was 10.4 per cent up on 1981 and officials predict another 10 per cent increase in 1983.

The 1982 visitors spent a record \$670 million, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of government revenue, according to Central Bank estimates.

The Bahamian economy was "somewhat stronger in 1982," Central Bank Governor William Allan said in a recent report. "Tourism performed extremely well in the face of a world recession."

Other officials noted, however, that with inflation running at about six per cent the visitor-spending increase at least in part reflected higher prices for goods and services.

Mr. Allan admitted that the

speed with which the Bahamas had been transformed over the past 30 years into a modern resort and financial centre had led to "structural weaknesses."

Economic performance had been mixed over the past few years, manufacturing had fallen and bank liquidity was strained.

The Bahamas' most serious problem is high unemployment. More than half the islands' 210,000 people are under 25, and 5,000 high school students graduate each year. According to different estimates, between 15 and 30 per cent of them fail to find jobs.

The government of Prime Minister Sir Lynden Findling has promised progress in industrial development and agricultural production. But tourism accounts for nearly two thirds of employment and is certain to remain the most important sector.

In the face of opposition from

fundamentalist churches, the developments on the islands of new providence — where the capital is located — and Grand Bahama, site of the resort and industrial town of Freeport.

There are already two casinos in Nassau and one in Freeport. Previously the government had balked at further expansion of casino gambling — a major attraction for many Americans.

At the same time, it plans to create a free trade zone in Nassau, offering incentives for light industry to locate there.

A government spokesman said talks had begun with "interested investment groups."

Only about one quarter of the Bahamas' food needs are produced on the islands, and to reduce its \$200 million annual food import bill, the government will lease large tracts of public land to investors for production of export crops, food for processing.

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RSS to launch joint programme with Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is to launch a programme of scientific cooperation with the Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council, in accordance with an initial agreement signed between the two sides in Turkey recently.

RSS Director-General Albert Butros made this announcement Sunday after returning from a five-day visit to Turkey where he held talks on scientific cooperation with Turkey's minister of state for scientific affairs and other officials.

The initial agreement, to be signed officially in the autumn, provides for the holding of joint scientific research projects; the sharing of seminars; the organisation of training programmes and the exchange of expertise and publications on scientific subjects, Dr. Butros said.

He said the agreement was also reached in principle on conducting joint research into the construction and architectural field, as well as cooperation over industrial chemistry, electronics, alternative sources of energy and other related fields.

Dr. Butros, who was accompanied by a three-member delegation, toured several Turkish scientific institutions including those specialising in building research, oil and other minerals, as well as cement and sugar.

The delegation members also met Turkish officials and specialists to discuss cooperation in a number of these fields, Dr. Butros said.

Cooperative chief returns from Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director-General Hassan Nabulsi returned to Amman Saturday evening at the end of his three day visit to Iraq. During the visit Mr. Nabulsi held talks with Iraqi officials on exporting Jordanian agricultural products and eggs to Iraq.

He also held talks in connection with the establishment of a federation of Arab agricultural cooperatives. Mr. Nabulsi was accompanied by a two-member delegation.

Tuberculosis, diphtheria vaccination campaigns to begin

ZARQA (Petra) — A medical team from the Zarqa government hospital Saturday started a campaign to vaccinate schoolchildren in the Zarqa Governorate against tuberculosis.

The campaign, which is expected to last 29 days, entails the inoculation of nearly 1,332 students from 32 schools.

On Saturday another campaign to vaccinate schoolchildren against diphtheria will start.

Blood bank push in south

AMMAN (Petra) — A team representing the "friends of the blood bank society" at the University of Jordan Sunday launched a campaign in the southern regions of the country to urge citizens to donate blood.

The team, which is touring Karak, Tafleh and Aqaba, is urging Jordanians to donate their blood to banks in their regions to be used in emergencies. The society, which was established last year, estimates that Jordanian blood banks need around 150,000 blood units annually. Of these Jordanians contribute 30,000 only.

Finnish firm, TCC sign \$1.5m contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Finnish company, Nokia, Sunday signed an agreement with the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) for constructing electric pylons and building electrical generating units to feed seven stations of the Amman-Baghdad microwave project.

The \$1.5 million project is considered a basic stage of the Jordanian section of the microwave system.

The agreement was signed for the TCC by its board chairman and communications minister, Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben and for Nokia by Mr. Kaj Helanen, who now heads a 27-member Finnish delegation on a four-day visit to Jordan in the course of a tour of Arab countries aimed at bolstering Finland's relations with the Arab World.

According to TCC Director-General Mohammad Shabed Iam-

all the microwave project is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The project will make available 962 telephone and television channel circuits between Iraq and Jordan, which he said, is bound to improve communications between the two countries.

The project, he added, will in the future be extended to cover Gulf states, Syria and countries on the Mediterranean coast.

Earlier Sunday, the Finnish delegation called on Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani and discussed the possibility of expanding cooperation between Jordanian and Finnish light industries.

Saturday, the delegation met with Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri who briefed them on Jordan's civil projects and activities.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (far right), accompanied by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour (far left profile) Sunday meets with the Yugoslav

delegation, who are visiting Jordan to promote bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields (Petra photo)

Badran meets Yugoslav team

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran met at his office Sunday with a visiting Yugoslav economic team led by Federal Minister Demetrio Tasec.

During the meeting they reviewed relations between Yugoslavia and Jordan and ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in economic, trade and technical fields. The meeting was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour.

Mr. Tasec heads a team of five Yugoslav officials who represent their country in the Joint Jordanian-Yugoslav Cooperation Committee which opened meetings Sunday.

At the meeting the two sides discussed measures to be taken for promoting bilateral cooperation in trade and economic affairs. The topics included ways to increase

the exports of Jordanian phosphates to Yugoslavia as well as the export of other Jordanian products. The meeting also explored prospects of launching joint economic ventures and the exchange of technical and cultural expertise.

Before the committee's meeting Mr. Asfour, who headed the Jordanian team to the talks, and the Yugoslav minister held a meeting and reviewed the committee's agenda.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade said at the end of the committee's talks the two sides will sign a protocol for bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Council election method to change?

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has referred to the prime minister's office a draft project to hold village council elections on the same principle as municipal elections, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

He said, in a lecture to 20 mayors attending a five-day seminar, that local administration is really a sharing of responsibilities between the central authority and the local inhabitants represented by the elected councils. He was speaking at a seminar opened Saturday aimed at the promotion of public services in rural areas.

In the past two years, he said, the electorate had been expanded to include women for the first time.

In his speech the minister outlined the various organisational problems which local administrations had had to overcome, which had thus helped to alleviate the burden of central government.

In a speech to the participants, the minister said that the seminar is being organised in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, is designed to inform the mayors on the basic concepts of administrative affairs and help them to offer better services to the public.

"A mayor is a person who enjoys public trust and thus is responsible for looking after the people's interest," Mr. Momani said.

Therefore he should be quite honest and fair in discharging his duties free from personal ambitions and interests," the minister said.

Also addressing the opening session was Mr. Abdullah 'Ulayyan, acting director of the Institute of Public Administration, who called on the participants to benefit from the subjects to be discussed, and try to implement them in their work.

The mayors will be lectured on local administrative concepts and theory, the contracting and purchasing of equipment, municipality law, bylaws on construction and pollution problems.

Chase bank head arrives in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Willard Butcher, chairman and chief executive officer of The Chase Manhattan Corporation, arrived in Amman Saturday at the start of a two-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Butcher spent Sunday morning touring agricultural and irrigation projects in the Jordan Valley before returning to the capital to preside over a Chase Manhattan Bank reception at the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Monday, Mr. Butcher will be holding working talks with the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, before going on to meet representatives from the Arab Bank in Jordan.

Mr. Butcher, who is being accompanied on the tour by his wife and son, will then go on to visit Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

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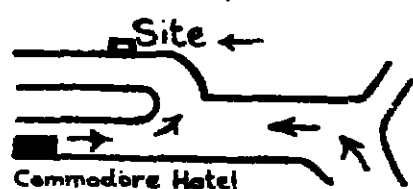
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Al Mousal	60
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Karkonk	50
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and Sulaimanah	53

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Solidarity is the answer

IT IS not only unfair that the United States is asking Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) alone to give a new life to the moribund peace process in the Middle East, when Washington itself does not seem to be prepared to exert enough effort to wrestle even one concession from Israel on the questions of Lebanon or the West Bank. It is also wrong to assume that Jordanians and Palestinians would want to be a part of a process that is likely to complicate, rather than simplify, future steps towards achieving a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

It is not a secret that Jordan is willing, and has indicated on a number of occasions, its willingness to negotiate peace, and even take a risk for it, provided that the PLO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, agreed there was a fair chance that something might be accomplished through taking such a step. If and when the PLO said "yes", Jordan would still be taking the big risk of struggling in a diplomatic quagmire with Menachem Begin; but, at least, Palestinians and Arabs would have understood why it all had to happen this way. If, however, the PLO did not believe that progress was possible under the given circumstances, and that the organisation did not want to be a party to a doomed process, Jordan could only decide to play it safe, and understandably so.

Playing it safe may not be the immediate answer to the Palestine problem, and all Arabs should be aware of this fact. Perhaps this explains why the Palestine National Council (PNC), in its meetings in Algiers last month, chose to rule that the PLO leadership should continue diplomatic moves towards achieving a political settlement but seems to have found that reaching a compromise among the various Palestinian groups was indeed more important at this stage than risking a split over one dramatic move that might have even promised of solving the Palestinian problem overnight.

Still, the time factor may or may not work in the interests of the Arab Nation, but time definitely is not totally ours; and therefore we cannot afford to ignore today's realities as they are. In this context, our best option remains that of strong Jordanian-Palestinian solidarity, within a unified Arab position, to confront, together, the issue of peace or war.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: EEC and the Mideast situation

The President of the European Parliament called on the member states in the European Economic Community (EEC) to encourage the U.S. administration to adopt a tougher stand towards Israel, and a more lenient one towards the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Europeans seem to recognise that the present stagnant situation regarding peace in the Middle East is an outcome of the unbalanced American stance as a peace promoter in the region. According to the EEC understanding, the European Parliament is fully aware that the Arabs have done all in their best to promote peace chances in the region. It is now the U.S. administration's move, to prove that it is genuinely concerned over the stalemate at which the peace process has arrived.

Nonetheless, the appreciable European perspective of what is to be done next has to be reinforced with practical diplomatic steps aimed to help restructure the American position for an effective peace drive. The present EEC stance, and the Brussels declaration are genuinely positive aspects of an evolutionary development towards a just stand Europe is approaching. We still hope that such a development will have a positive impact on the U.S. administration to make it assume responsibilities that no other nation could assume at the present stage concerning peace in the Middle East.

Al Dustour: Hopes for Arab unity

The setting up of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) aroused various hopes and apprehensions with regard to the impact of such a step on pan-Arab integration. There were fears that such a step might result in the formation of an exclusive Gulf group at the expense of common Arab interests. But time has shown that the outcome was quite positive, and the step is in full accordance with Arab's yearning for unity.

The signs of increasing cooperation between Morocco and Algeria, as part of an intended integration among Arab states of North Africa, nourish hopes that genuine and practical steps for a unification drive in such countries is imminent. The Sahara conflict, which exhausted both countries, could find a negotiated settlement, and efforts of the two countries with other Arab North African states would contribute a lot to the development of their people, as well as meeting their responsibilities towards the common Arab cause.

Similar steps are taking in the coordination drive between Egypt and Sudan. The unity of the Nile Valley will be part of this common Arab drive for unity. History teaches us that European nations' effort for unity took a similar path, and the history of the Italian nation testifies to the significance of uniting small units into bigger ones in the drive for the final unity of all Italians, once circumstances got ripe for it. These aspects now add to the Arab World strengthen our hope that the future of the nation cannot be a dark one.

DE FACTONOMICS

Signs of an economic squeeze in Jordan

By T.A. Jaber

In a televised interview on the world economic recession early this year, two prominent Jordanian economists were asked whether such recession would have an impact on the Jordanian economy. The answers focussed correctly on the factors through which recession may be transferred to Jordan, namely, exports, workers remittances, Arab financial support and transit trade.

Perhaps the impact was not as clear as it is now. Also it is expected to become clearer as time passes. However, economists are usually compelled to analyse situations and make projections with whatever information available. Their analytical exercise cannot be taken emotionally or patriotically. Needless to say, this introductory statement equally applies to today's column.

There is talk among businessmen in the market that sales are currently lower than expected or what they used to be. In technical terms, this means that there is an economic squeeze or slowdown in Jordan. However, from these impressions I cannot judge the extent of such a slowdown, nor should we take them as a positive indication of economic trends. The common practice among Middle Eastern merchants is to look reserved and even complain regardless of the state of the economy.

However, the Central Bank Monthly Statistical Bulletin for January 1983 provides statistical indications that support market impressions.

Money supply in January 1983 reached a lower level than in July 1982. In spite of certain witnessed fluctuations, the figures for the last four months do not show an increase, but rather a slight decrease. For monetarists, the slowdown in money supply is taken as an indicator of the economic situation in the country. I tend to agree with this position particularly over a short-run period of time.

The broader definition of money supply (M2) has also declined in January 1983 as compared with the previous month. Foreign exchange reserves have gone down at a steady pace since June of last year. In January 1983 foreign reserves amounted to JD 616.8 million which is lower than their level

at the end of 1980.

Other international transactions also indicate a similar development. Foreign exchange permits issued for imports of goods and services were lower in January 1983 than any month of last year except February. The volume of imports which were shipped through the port of Aqaba in January reached a bottom level as compared to any month of the preceding year. The same applies to total imports and exports and affect directly the economic activity of transportation particularly trucking.

The number of Arabs arriving in Jordan drastically decreased in January 1983 as compared to December 1982. The movement of persons in

and out of Jordan also witnessed a decline.

Available indices on industrial production and share prices reinforce the impressions of a prevailing slowdown of the economy. The industrial production index declined in January by 31 points as compared to the previous month. It reached a level lower than that of December 1981.

With the exception of the share prices of banks and other financial institutions, prices of shares, particularly industrial and electricity shares decreased over the year ending by January 1982. Stock exchange indices are usually taken as an illustrative indicator of the economic mood and liquidity in the country.

Finally, the construction activity appears to slowdown as indicated by the number of construction permits or the authorised area of construction. This has been the case with residential as well as other types of construction.

Could the changes in all of these indicators be considered as coincidental? This is doubtful. Could it be a seasonable phenomenon? May be, but deeper research is needed to ascertain this possibility.

In any case, the figures for February 1983 will later on help to clarify the situation. I hope that my expectation will not be confirmed and that instead more encouraging signs of economic expansion will appear.

Pakistan is pressured to stop feeding Iran

KARACHI — Pakistan is being pressured by the Arab World to stop feeding Iran. In the last month both Prince Sultan, Saudi defence minister, and Prince Naif, the interior minister, have paid hastily arranged visits to Pakistan during which they tried to convince the Pakistanis that their food trade with Iran is directly helping the Iranian war effort. The Saudis and the Gulf states now feel that a food blockade, in which Pakistan would be a crucial element, could bring Iran to the conference table.

In the last two weeks more Iranian trade delegations have been in Islamabad. They signed a new deal for the supply of 47,000 tons of sugar, an undisclosed amount of wheat and a cash-on-the-table deal worth \$85 million for goods ranging from fertilisers to matches. Iran needs food badly and Pakistan is one of its most important suppliers of rice, wheat, meat and poultry. It also has a rail link through Baluchistan and a sea route along the Makran coast which are untouched either by the Gulf war or the unrest in Kurdish areas.

The Iranians are having to make significant ideological compromises in order to ensure Pakistan's friendship. Sunni Pakistan, ruled by a pro-western military regime, is just what the ayatollah abhors the most. Nor can Pakistan's close friendship with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries, to which it sends military personnel, be to the ayatollah's liking. Further, Iran has consistently ignored Pakistan's help for the Afghan refugees and its condemnation of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Repeated efforts by the United Nations to get the Afghans, Pakistanis and the Iranians to sit down and talk about the Afghan crisis have invariably been thwarted by Iranian obstinacy. Pakistan's president, General Zia, has been eminent in the peace committee set up by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to bring about a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, but Tehran has constantly accused the committee of being pro-Iraqi.

Over the past few months these differences have been temporarily papered over as delegation after delegation of Iranian trade off-

icials arrive in Islamabad seeking yet more food. But the Pakistanis are playing it tough and are demanding that Iran reopens the land route to Europe for Pakistani exporters. During the Shah's time the land route through Iran and Turkey to European capitals was an important trade route for both India and Pakistan. It was also a highly popular tourist route for Europeans, but it has been more or less closed since the Iranian revolution. However, even if the expected agreement is signed, it is unlikely that Iran will be able to ensure the safety to trucks through the Kurdish area in western Iran. Trade between Iran and Pakistan has reached an annual rate of \$250 million worth and this is expected to increase rapidly, especially if the Gulf war drags on. However, it is also possible that Arab governments will put pressure on Pakistan to end this food traffic as it is certainly helping Iran to continue the war.

Trade India-Israel

Meanwhile Pakistan has been alerting its Arab friends about India's increasing trade with Israel. The total trade turnover between the two countries increased from \$1 million in 1970 to \$19 million in 1980. Arab countries have already blacklisted some 100 Indian companies which have been trading with Israel, largely on information supplied by Pakistan. Pakistan has been hurt by Indian construction companies which have been undercutting tenders from similar Pakistani companies for lucrative construction work in the Arab World. An Indian magazine, Sunday, recently published a statement by a Janatha party member of parliament, Dr. S. Swamy, who claims that India has negotiated \$60 million worth defence deals with Israel through third party contacts. He told the magazine that the Israeli consul in Bombay, Dr. Daniel Argov, is conducting more defence deals. According to Swamy, who admits to having visited Israel a number of times, Mr. Begin told him recently that he had himself visited Bombay secretly in 1963.

—Middle East Internal

Promised referendum on membership has been ruled out

Spain undecided over NATO relations

By Luis Carlinio

Renter

MADRID — Spain has indicated it will keep allies guessing over its relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) despite growing Western impatience.

Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who froze integration into NATO's military wing last December, soon after he won power, has ruled out a promised referendum on membership this year, saying world tensions also made it unlikely in 1984.

Possible conflict between Spain's NATO role and the use of Spanish bases by U.S. forces has been defused by eliminating the integration issue from a new five-year bilateral treaty.

With the accord ready for ratification, U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger will confer with Spanish leaders this week but there are no urgent questions on the agenda, U.S. sources said. Mr. Weinberger arrived Wednesday for a three-day visit.

The Socialist government admits the juggling act between the Spaniards, who favour a vaguely

neutralist stance, and their 15 NATO partners cannot be prolonged indefinitely.

Impatience with Madrid's ambiguous stand surfaced when Spain decided to attend a meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group — a committee of defence ministers — at Vilamoura, Portugal, this week only as an observer.

Alliance diplomats at NATO headquarters in Brussels said the decision was embarrassing because there was no legal basis for observer status. They expressed irritation at what they called dilatory tactics by the Spaniards.

Spain joined the Western defence grouping less than a year ago, after being blackballed during Gen. Francisco Franco's fascist dictatorship, which ended with his death in 1975.

Socialist officials say they regard their review of Spain's membership as a search for broader consensus, calling the 1982 move to join the alliance a hasty decision by the minority government of centrist Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moragas says Spain remains a loyal Western ally, but will be a member of NATO only on terms which do

not restrict the country's independence in foreign policy.

Political sources believe NATO membership could be helpful in getting the rightist-led Spanish armed forces to abandon the internal security role they played under Franco.

But a recent opinion poll showed 68 per cent of Spaniards favoured neutrality as opposed to alignment with the Western bloc, also, 61 per cent were against joining NATO or giving American forces the use of one naval and three air bases.

"We are an unequivocally Western country but that does not mean we have to follow a political pattern set up in the 1950's and 1960's, because many things have changed since NATO was created," Mr. Moragas told a Madrid newspaper.

For many Spaniards, the first defence treaty with the U.S. in 1953 shattered hopes that the Western powers would pressure Franco into stepping down. His dictatorship lasted 36 years.

The cold war favoured Franco's efforts to shed his image as unabashed supporter of NAZI Germany and fascist Italy in World

War II and to appear in a new role as a bulwark against communism.

U.S. recognition of the fascist administration opened the way for Western aid which allowed Spain to recover from the ravages of a bitter civil war between 1936 and 1939 and fuelled industrial development in the 1960's.

Spain's current position — as only a political member of NATO, but with a Western commitment, reflected by the U.S. base agreement — is not uncomfortable, Mr. Moragas says.

"But evidently we cannot indefinitely maintain the uncertainty for the Spanish people or the European powers, because in the long run it would be a factor of weakness for Spain," he acknowledges.

The foreign minister says a referendum on membership will be held within the Socialist administration's four-year term with a clear question that avoids simple "yes" or "no" answers.

The poll will follow thorough political and military studies to determine a suitable Spanish contribution to Western defence "which does not restrict our margin of independence," he says.

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Continuing Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa's report on U.S. press coverage of the Arab image

1916-1948: Arab relationships with other nations

France: Arab relationships with France were intermittent. Three periods of Arab-French relations were emphasised: 1920, 1926 and 1941. In 1920, the French were unhappy with the developments which led to the proclamation of Syria's independence, were disappointed with Faisal, and were planning to invade Damascus to bring down the new government. In 1926, the French faced two rebellions in Syria and Morocco. The position of the French, regarding these two rebellions, can be described through the eyes of a French general, who said regarding Abdel-Karim's revolt: "It is necessary to end the matter now, once and for all, as the fighting is stopping the progress of civilisation in North Africa."

In another instance, the French premier, acknowledging that the two revolts cost France 300 million francs in the previous three months alone, responded to a proposal in parliament to make peace with the Syrians and the Moroccans, by saying:

"Abdel-Karim has cost us too dearly... for us not to seek a definite, lasting peace. To withdraw from Morocco or from Syria would be to fail in our duty. We would be criminals and tomorrow Morocco and Syria would be replete with massacres and misery. This government will never tolerate that" (March 30, 1926).

However, the French situation in Syria was best described by an American tourist, Mrs. H. Allen, who was touring the area when her group was caught up in the fighting:

"The jails in Damascus are full

of political suspects, and forty or more are packed into rooms only fit for six at the most. Sanitary conditions are unthinkable. Some of the prisoners suspected of sympathising with the Druses are wealthy merchants. One was tried for treason a month ago and acquitted by a French court. He was seized again outside and locked up for administrative purposes and still is in jail" (March 30, 1926).

The reporting of 1941 discussed the political unrest that swept Syria under the pro-Nazi Vichy government. It also forwarded the position of the Syrian nationalists who were demanding full independence from France.

The Jews: Arab-Jewish relations were emphasised in five periods: 1923, 1932, 1938, 1944 and 1947.

In 1923, Palestinian Arabs were reported by the Jewish Agency to have been denied satisfaction by the British High Commissioner. The Arabs were demanding the release of those arrested and awaiting trial. The commissioner refused and warned the Arabs to cooperate more with his policies.

The agency said that this stand by the commissioner satisfied the Zionist leaders, that it revealed the British were changing their policy, which had been up to that time directed toward appeasing the Arabs. During the same period, Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, told the press upon his arrival in the U.S. from Palestine that: "Our relations with the Arabs I think are improving. There is a marked tendency to

Co-operation between the two sections of the community." He also declared that "the conflict between Arabs and Jews was gradually righting itself."

In 1932, the Arab-Jewish relationship was focussed on the economic situation arising in Palestine as a result of land transfer to the Jews. A report filed by Joseph Levy (who in 1929 reported Syrian political "mania") said:

"An acute situation is arising in Palestine which is further complicating the ever-difficult Arab-Jewish problem. Arab agitation, which until recently was confined to talk and to the press, now has taken on a far more serious aspect. Arab peasants, nomad bedouins from various parts of the country, have begun a campaign of trespassing on Jewish land under the pretext that they had been illegally dispossessed as tenants when landlords sold the lands over their heads to Jews."

"The present trespassing... is an organised policy representing the latest phase of the Arab anti-Zionist propaganda. Officials declare that although various issues are involved it is obvious that such trespassing and sabotage in certain districts is inspired wholly by anti-Jewish animosity..." (March 20, 1932).

In 1938, during the 1936-1939 Palestinian Arab revolt against the British and Palestine partition, Jewish settlements were attacked. A report said: "...an armed band of Arabs attacked the Orthodox Zionist settlement of Kirath Zuli in Beisan Valley." Another report talked about "...a Palestinian Arab, (who) came up for a trial... before the Jerusalem Military

Court on a charge of throwing a bomb near a co-operative restaurant of the Jewish Labour Federation."

It seems that Jewish persecution in Europe influenced the political decision of Zionist leaders in the U.S. to escalate their political campaign to resettle the Jews in Palestine, and to push forward for Palestine partition. In this respect, there was, unlike in the twenties, no references by Jewish leaders to possible Arab-Jewish co-existence in Palestine. A prominent Jewish Rabbi put forward a "proposal that Jews in America adopt a ten year plan of giving, in order to safeguard Palestine's... partition." This Rabbi, Abba Hillel Silver, declared that the Jewish "colonisation" of Palestine was "no longer an idealistic scheme but a desperate emergency." This, he said, is the "answer to Jewish persecution by totalitarian states."

The report continued: "Last year, despite 'disturbances due to a wavering British policy,' Jewish settlers found 19 new communities in Palestine and built a new port in the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv..."

"In twenty short years Jewish pioneers came to this barren land (i.e., Palestine), neglected by both Turks and Arabs, and converted it into the most modern, progressive and civilised country in the Near East," he declared in emphasising the "constructive spirit of the Jewish settlers." This year's appeal for \$4,500,000 would greatly "alleviate the economic stress of those settlers" (March 24, 1938).

In 1944 and 1947, Arab-Jewish relations became intricately inter-

twined with the reporting of U.S. interest groups, who supported the passage of a resolution advocating Jewish immigration to Palestine, as well as with matters of oil and policy. These topics have been dealt with above. However, it should be pointed out that there were references in the reports to Palestinian Arabs, or Arab states as being anti-Zionist boycotting Jewish goods, opposing a Jewish homeland, and to Palestinian Arabs punishing those who sold land or co-operated with the Jews. Additionally, as a result of escalating Jewish terror in 1944, the Arabs in Palestine were suggested to have taken "a more active interest" and the local Arab press "seemed inclined to blame the entire Jewish community."

Another NYT report and analysed how the Arabs might behave if they were hurt: "But, should Arabs be victims of any further series of outrages, it might provide the spark for a new eruption of the local feeling that has merely subsided but was not altogether eradicated in September 1939, after four years of civil disturbances" (March, 26, 1944).

In 1947, the reports focussed on the future conflict that might erupt between Arabs and Jews; and the involvement of other Arab states in it. Further, a story talked about Palestinian Arabs killing a compatriot for selling land to the Jews. A lengthy report, "Palestine Jews Minimise Arabs", dealt with what the newly-immigrated Jews from Europe thought of Palestinian Arabs. The report explained that Jews feel superior to the Arabs in

skill and education and that the Western Jew bears "...the same relation to the Oriental Arab as the white man to the native in a colonial system." Chauvinistic youths, the report continued, "carry this feeling of superiority so far as to despise the Arabs as inferior" (March 20, 1947).

Other Arabs: Arab relationship with each other were most frequent in 1920 and 1926. Three more periods were less important: 1917, 1929 and 1947.

In 1917, in the war against the Turks, there was unity and co-ordination among the Arabs.

In 1920, the events that surrounded the independence of Syria showed co-ordination and unity regarding that effort, particularly between Iraq and Syria. There was a "loving mood" in the Syrian cities and in Beirut. In Palestine, Muslims and Christians "joined hands" together and petitioned the British to leave Palestine united with Syria.

Similarly, in the Syrian and Moroccan rebellions of 1926, the Arabs again co-ordinated their efforts.

In 1929, the Wahabi tribes from Saudi Arabia raided Iraq and Jordan and left the populace there alarmed.

In 1947, the Arab position on Palestine was given on several occasions. There was an interview with King Abdullah of Jordan on his intentions regarding Palestine after the British had evacuated it, and on his "dream" for creating and ruling a greater Syria.

Tomorrow: studies of the Arab image 1948-1975

Randa Habib's Column

The big spend

I recently heard several Amman ladies discussing the engagement party of a young Jordanian couple, which none of them had actually attended.

The conversation went something like this:

— It seems that the girl's jewellery, which was given by her mother, cost something like 10,000 dinars.

— 10,000? Then that means the engagement ring, which cost the boy 6,000 dinars, must have looked poor!

— They told me that the buffet was exquisite. Everything was flown in from London.

— From London? When you want a sophisticated buffet you should order from France!

— Why order from outside at all, what's wrong with our own cooking?

— When you want lobsters, crabs and tropical fruit you should, of course order from outside!

— Well, if this was the engagement party, I wonder what the wedding will be like?

An approving and thoughtful silence follows. And then: — Mrs. X, who was at the party, told me that the flowers decorating the tables must have cost a small fortune; there was nothing but orchids and lilies.

— And what about the flowers sent by the guests...

— Yes, if the 100 guests each sent a bouquet of flowers costing 60 dinars, that makes 6,000 dinars for flowers alone!

— Only 60 dinars each? Last time I bought a bouquet I had to pay 100 dinars for it!

— Yes, but I meant on average.

— A young lady who had been silent until then suddenly said "What a waste!"

— What? Cried some 10 ladies all together.

— I was saying what a waste, she answered calmly. 6,000 dinars for flowers that will wither the next day...

— This is true, they answered reflectively.

— The point is, it's become a question of competition, everybody trying to do things better and more grandly than their neighbours, explained one lady.

— Well, it's a pity this competition does not involve more serious aspects of life, said the dissenter. It would be so much better for everyone to try to be more cultured than their neighbours, for example.

Two aspects of the world's growing narcotics problem

Traffickers start smuggling by sea

By Guy Dinmore

VIENNA — Drug traffickers, hit by government crackdowns along traditional land routes, are taking to the sea to smuggle cannabis and opium to the west, a U.N. watchdog body says.

Officials of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs told a recent commission meeting here they were worried by the trend and called for stronger international action to fight it.

"An alarming number of private vessels are transporting illicit drugs on the high seas," the officials said.

Michael Davies, a senior official with the Vienna-based U.N. Division of Narcotic Drugs, which acts as a secretariat for the commission, said in an interview with Reuters that firm action by authorities in Pakistan, Iran and Turkey has forced many smugglers to abandon their overland routes.

Instead, they are shipping their cargoes from ports such as Karachi and Bombay.

He said some drugs are smuggled overland to Sri Lanka and then on by ship. Gulf countries are

also important transit stops, as well as north Syria as smugglers avoid Turkey.

Greece, previously largely untouched by smugglers, has also become a stopping point on the way to western Europe, and traffickers have carved out a new market there, too.

Mr. Davies said gangs of organised criminals were making increasing use of southern Mediterranean ports to receive narcotics.

The U.N. drug commission recommended at its recent meeting that authorities closely inspect ship registrations and establish centralised national registries for privately-owned vessels.

States should impose "significant sanctions" on vessels which sail under their flag and are caught smuggling, it added.

Mr. Davies said drug smugglers have also switched to new sources for opium supplies.

He said the switch follows poor opium harvests in the "golden triangle" where the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos meet, combined with the effects of police action on traffickers on Mexico.

Dealers have turned to the bor-

der areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan and encourage extensive opium poppy cultivation among hill tribes there, Mr. Davies added.

He said the spring of 1979 yielded a bumper crop in the border areas of around 800 tonnes of opium, which could be refined down into 80 tonnes of morphine and heroin.

So huge was the crop, that smugglers are still running down hillsides in 1979 stockpile, Mr. Davies said.

Traffickers exploited well-worn trails through the Middle East and Turkey, but ran into stiff opposition from the authorities.

Iran's revolutionary Islamic government, which ousted the late Shah in February 1979, seized 3.15 tonnes of heroin in 1981, amounting to over half the total world-wide heroin seizures for that year, Mr. Davies said.

He added that the Tehran government has executed hundreds of traffickers and banned all opium production, including poppies previously grown for medical purposes.

Pakistan has also reacted by outlawing all opium production: the authorities there seized nine kg of heroin in 1980, 432 kg in 1981

and 2.4 tonnes last year, Mr. Davies said.

The authorities also reported closing down 27 clandestine laboratories making heroin last year.

Turkey has also responded to the increases in opium, heroin and morphine smuggling. It has forbidden all opium production and in 1981 seized 167 kg of heroin compared with 48 kg in 1979.

But despite this progress, a U.N. report released last month said heroin was readily available in western Europe and street prices had fallen.

In one country, unnamed in the report but said by U.N. sources to be France, heroin smuggling and drug abuse grew more than 65 per cent in the first three months of 1982 compared with the same period in 1981.

Mr. Davies estimated that less than 10 per cent of illegal drugs were seized by the authorities world-wide.

"One of the most worrying trends is the increase in professional gangs working with gifted amateurs," the U.N. official said. Drug trafficking is linked with arms trading, prostitution and organised crime in general, he added.

Opium is way of life for Thai hillmen

By Catherine Campbell

BANGKOK — Colourful opium poppies now being harvested in northern Thailand confront authorities here with a hard choice between local interests and those of the West.

Western nations whose burgeoning numbers of heroin addicts are partly supplied from the "Golden Triangle" linking Thailand, Burma and Laos, have repeatedly pressed Thailand to eradicate its poppy crop.

But the Thai government is unwilling to deprive the opium growers, about 500,000 impoverished hill-tribesmen isolated in the rugged northern mountains, of their livelihood.

"Thailand is the focus for anti-drug campaigns even though the hilltribes consume much of their opium themselves, often in their medicines," a western narcotics official said.

"Burma should be the real target of anti-narcotics efforts but the rebel armies there who control almost all the golden triangle heroin are beyond any kind of government or international control," the official said.

The Burmese military launches regular operations against the opium warlords who use heroin to finance their armed struggle for the independence of ethnic minorities from Rangoon's socialist government.

The Burmese army last year destroyed about 4,050 hectares of poppies, or about 50 tonnes of opium, but its efforts merely led to increased production in other areas, according to the 1982 report of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Burma is expecting its third consecutive bumper crop of about 600 tonnes of opium in the current harvest, and Laos has an estimated 50-tonne crop, western narcotics officials said.

Estimates of the Thai crop vary. The head of the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), major-General Chavalit Yodmani, told Reuters that drought early this year had cut the 1983 crop from almost 60 tonnes last year to between 30 and 35 tonnes.

But western narcotics officials estimated from aerial and ground surveys that the yield would be about 50 tonnes.

Whatever the drop in the Thai

output it will barely dent the amount of heroin reaching world markets.

About half the Golden Triangle crop is consumed as opium and the rest is refined into heroin, with 10 tonnes of opium yielding one tonne of heroin.

U.S. narcotics officials estimate that American addicts consume about four tonnes of heroin a year, much of it produced in the "Golden Crescent" opium-growing area straddling Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

One kg of opium could fetch \$200 in the golden triangle. Refined to one tenth its weight in high grade heroin it could bring \$200,000 in New York City, the officials said.

Despite Bangkok's largely successful military efforts last year to force the opium warlords to confine their operations to Burma, the Thai government can do little to stem the flow of narcotics through its territory, the officials said.

Most heroin transported through Thailand — estimated by narcotics officials at about 90 per cent of the annual golden triangle crop — reaches its destination, its

first stop often in Hong Kong.

Thailand's major thrust in the war against opium has been an attempt, backed by the United Nations and western governments, to persuade hilltribes to substitute crops such as coffee, kidney beans and corn for poppies.

General Chavalit said the area in Thailand under poppy cultivation this year was between 15 and 20 per cent smaller than last year, largely because of crop replacement programmes.

But U.N. workers in the region said encouraging crop substitution without developing other aspects of the hilltribes' lives would have little effect.

"At most there can be only limited and temporary success," one U.N. worker said. "All the foreign aid seems aimed at achieving immediate results and that is impossible."

"Opium is a way of life for these people — at least 35,000 of them are addicted to it," the worker said. "After 10 years of crop substitution programmes there may be a few villages where opium growing has declined, but that is a drop in the ocean."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Korani
17:50	Cartoons
18:05	Children's Programme
18:25	Sport
18:35	Maple Show
18:50	Programme Review
19:00	Armed Forces Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Varieties
21:30	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
20:30	News in Hebrew
21:00	Comedy: The Other Art
21:30	One Hundred Great Paintings
22:00	Documentary: Anatomy of a Volcano
22:15	News in English
22:15	Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

353 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
and party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
07:30	News Summary
08:05	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
09:30	News Summary
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Bulletin
11:00	News Bulletin
11:30	News Bulletin
12:00	News Bulletin
12:30	Concert Hour
12:50	News Summary
13:05	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
13:30	First Spin
13:50	News Summary
14:25	Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
14:50	News Bulletin
15:20	Date with a Star
15:50	Evening Show
16:20	News Summary
16:50	News Summary
17:20	News Summary
17:50	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

Most Newsbullet 06:30 Short Stories by
H.E. Bates 06:45 News from London
06:55 Radiojazz 07:00 World News

07:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
07:30 Latin '83 07:45 Lord Haw-
wood's 08:00 Newsbullet 08:30 Talking
About Music 09:00 World News 09:00
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
09:30 My World: 10:00 World News
10:00 Reflections 10:15 Radiojazz Choice
10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News
11:00 British Press Review 11:15 Wave-
guide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Sunday
20:00 12:30 Hour Time 13:00 World
News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15
Jazz Workshop 13:30 Priestland's Pro-
gram 14:00 Radio Newsbullet 14:15 Animal,
Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45
Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
15:30 Country Style 15:45 Talking
About Music 16:15 Maritime England
16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio Newsbullet
17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00
Commentary 18:15 Musician at Large
18:45 The World Today 19:00 World
News 19:00 Book Choice 19:15 My
World 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00
World News 20:00 News about Britain
20:15 Radio Newsbullet 20:30 Brahms
Chamber Music 21:00 Outlook 21:30
Stock Market Report 21:45 Look
Ahead 21:45 Radiojazz Choice 22:00
World News 22:00 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary 22:30 Sporting Inter-
national 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15
Short Story 23:30 Musician at Large
24:00 World News 00:00 The World
Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Fun-
social News 00:40 Radiojazz Choice
00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
01:09 Commentary 01:15 Classical Re-
cord Review 01:30 Animal, Vegetable or
Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz: 1260, 5965, 7200, 15215, 17275
05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show 17:00 News Roundup; Reports,
Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA
Magazine Show: Americana, Science,
Listeners' letters 18:00 Special English
News 18:10 Special English Science and
Technology 18:30 Music USA: Standards
in America 18:40 Music USA: Standards
in America 19:00 News Roundup 19:30
Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Sci-
ence and Technology 20:15 This is
America 20:30 Music USA: Standards
21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Mag-
azine Show 22:00 Special English News
22:10 Science and Technology 22:15
Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World
Report: News Newsmakers' Voices,
Correspondents' Reports, Analyses

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Man of Iron," a film by Andrej
Wejda, at the American Centre at 7:00
p.m.

EXHIBITION

"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole
Masset at the French Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabbal Lwadi, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabbal Hussein, 66177.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church of the Redeemer
(Anglican) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
St. Elyan Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267
American Centre - 41520
British Council - 36147-8
French Cultural Centre - 37009
Goethe Institute - 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 42003
Spanish Cultural Centre - 37009
Turkish Cultural Centre - 37777
Haya Arts Centre - 665195
Hussein Youth City - 667181
Y.W.C.A. - 664251
Y.W.M.C.A. - 36111
Amman Municipal Library - 36111
University of Jordan Library - 84355

MUSEUMS

Rulkhore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (6th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabbal Al Qara' (Clinted Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramic, and sculp-
ture by contemporary Islamic artists
from most of the Muslim countries and a
collection of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Muzammar, Jabbal
Lwadi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. -
1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Rusheidiyeh Life of Jesus Museum: 100-
year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Linear Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Tyche
Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Linear Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Linear Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

PRAYER TIMES

04:46	Fajr
05:29	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:42	Dhuhr
15:12	'Asr
17:54	Maghrib
19:17	'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Atlas In-
formation department of American Airlines
tel. 52205-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45	Cairo (EA)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Aqaba (RJ)
06:45	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:45	Jeddah (RJ)
06:45	Dammam (RJ)
06:45	Karachi (RJ)
06:45	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
06:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:45	Beirut (RJ)
06:45	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
06:45	Karachi (KAC)
06:45	Moscow (SU)
06:45	French franc
06:45	Jeddah (MSV)
06:45	Baghdad (A)
06:45	Bangkok (K)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Tunis, Athens (TU)
06:45	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
06:45	Paris, Beirut (RJ)
06:45	Athens (GF)
06:45	Saudi riyal
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (EA)
06:45	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
06:45	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
06:45	Tripoli (CA)
06:45	Beirut (MEA)
06:45	London (BA)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Baghdad (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Dammam (RJ)
06:45	Aqaba (RJ)
06:45	Beirut, Paris (AF)
06:45	Cairo (EA)
06:45	Beirut (MEA)
06:45	Dammam, Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SA)
11:40	Vietnam, New York (RJ)
11:15	Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30	Athens (GF)
12:10	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (LH)
12:15	Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Karachi (KAC)
15:20	Moscow (SU)
15:20	Medina, Jeddah (SV)

16:50	Baghdad (RJ)
17:35	Karachi (KAC)
18:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)
19:00	Karachi (KAC)
19:00	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:05	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:15	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:10	Karachi (LN)
02:20	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	74.67 / 75
Dutch guilder	131.77 / 132.2
Egyptian pound	315.59 / 318.8
French franc	49.20 / 49.5
Irqi dinar	525 / 534.3
Japanese Yen (for 100)	24.8 / 25
Italian Lira (for 100)	151 / 151.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1223.2 / 1228.6
Lebanese Lira	86.3 / 87.6
Qatari riyal	1028.2 / 1035.7
Saudi riyal	98.3 / 98.7
Saudi riyal	103.9 / 104.3
Swedish crown	46.6 / 47.9
Swiss franc	172.4 / 173.4
Syrian Lira	60.6 / 61.1
U.A.E. dirham	97.34 / 97.7
U.K. sterling pound	523.2 / 526.3
U.S. dollar	358.8 / 360.9
W. German mark	147.97 / 148.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

A decrease in temperature is expected.
Medium and high clouds will appear,
with southerly moderate winds to fresh
winds. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with
southerly moderate winds and sea
rough.

Low/high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	15/20
Aqaba	14/28
Deserts	12/25
Jordan Valley	15/27

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 24, Aqaba 31. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 20
per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amulance	193, 75111
Firstaid, fire, police	190
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22900-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	- 813813-32
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman	- 42481-4
Al-Jalal Maternity, J. Amman	- 42441
Al-Jalal Maternity	- 42441
Mallat, J. Amman	- 36140
Palatium, Shmeisani	- 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	- 669131-7
University Hospital	- 84845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	- 667158
Al-Muhammed Hospital	- 66724-9
The Islamic, Abadi	- 665292
Al-Ahli, Abadi	- 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	- 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	- 75111
Army, Marjeh	- 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Hani Haddadin 77751/73295

Dr. Hassan Kamal	..... 56711/24794
Neitrouth pharmacy	..... 23672
Shmeisani pharmacy (---)
Al Safa pharmacy	..... 74054
Hussein pharmacy	..... 669295
Al Rawashdeh pharmacy	..... 666033
Jerusalem taxi	..... 39655
Taxi taxi	..... 666417
Khalid taxi	..... 23713
Kuwait taxi	..... 841309
Wadiah taxi	..... 812544

ZARQA:

Dr. Akram Haddad	..... 85550
Al Andalus pharmacy (---)

IRBID:

Dr. Marwan Al Azzam	..... 74545
Al Umari pharmacy (---)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	..... 73111
Radio Jordan	..... 74111
Ministry of Tourism	..... 42311
Hotel complaints	..... 666412
Price complaints	..... 661176
Telephone:	
Information	..... 12
Jordan and Middle East calls	..... 10
Overseas calls	..... 17
Cable or telegram	..... 18
Repair service	..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	
Almond (Green)	800 / 720
Almond (Syrin)	800 / 720
Apple (American)	500 / 450
Apple (Double Red)	300 / 250
Apple (Golden)	300 / 250
Apple (Pinkish)	250 / 200
Apple (French)	500 / 450
Apple (Starline)	300 / 250
Banana	270 / 220
Banana (Mukammur)	230 / 200
Beans	800 / 700
Beans (broad)	200 / 150
Beet	150 / 120
Cabbage	150 / 130
Carrot	150 / 120
Cauliflower (white)	130 / 100
Cocoon	300 / 250
Cucumber (large)	220 / 180
Cucumber (small)	400 / 350
Eggplant (large)	300 / 250
Garlic	450 / 400
Grapefruit	150 / 120
Grapes (white)	900 / 800
Grapes (black)	800 / 700
Lemon	220 / 180
Mandarin	300 / 250
Marrow	200 / 160
Marrow (small)	240 / 200
Onion (dry)	140 / 110
Onion (green)	200 / 150
Oranges	250 / 200
Oranges (Mandarin)	220 / 250
Oranges (shaboudi)	250 / 200
Oranges (local)	150 / 100
Past	500 / 450
Pears (African)	450 / 400
Pears (Australia)	750 / 700
Peaches	850 / 750
Pepper (Sweet)	500 / 400
Pepper (Hot Green)	1000 / 800
Plum	850 / 750
Potatoes (local)	300 / 150
Potatoes (imported)	180 / 150
Radish	150 / 120
Sage	230 / 200
Spinach	150 / 100
Tomatoes	270 / 200
Turnip	150 / 120
Watermelon (local)	300 / 250
Watermelon (Saudi)	250 / 200

SPORTS

IOC approves new eligibility code

NEW DELHI (R) — The international Olympic authorities Sunday approved new eligibility rules for all 30 sports in the summer and winter games apart from soccer and ice hockey.

They retained their ban on out-right professionals but, with an agility more characteristic of the sports arena than the debating chamber, they sidestepped the thorny question of track and field stars able to earn hundreds of thousands of dollars, directly or indirectly, from their sport.

Despite a vow by the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, three days ago that clearcut professionals would never be admitted to the games, the IOC session accepted the new rules for athletics which allow leading athletes to compete for fees at certain licensed meetings and collect large sums for commercial advertising, so long as the money is paid into a trust fund.

The IOC took the view that for an athlete training for up to 1,600 hours a year it was reasonable that such earnings should be set aside for him to safeguard his social future.

Will Daume, chairman of the IOC eligibility commission, told a press conference that all the international federations governing each sport had complied with a request to submit revised eligibility rules for approval by the IOC.

Apart from the codes governing soccer and ice hockey, these had all been accepted. He said the four-man eligibility sub-commission would meet the soccer and ice hockey federations in Lausanne, Switzerland on April 18 and 19 for further negotiations.

The qualifying tournament for the soccer finals at next year's Los Angeles games is already being played under the rules of the International Football Federation (FIFA).

FIFA's regulations permit participation by professional players who have not played in the World Cup or signed contracts to endorse sportswear products, but the IOC has balked at proposals that the same category of players should be eligible for the finals.

Nor does the IOC accept the situation permitted by the International Ice Hockey Federation that professionals in the North American hockey League (NHL) can subsequently regain their amateur status when their NHL days are over.

Having clarified, to its own satisfaction, the rules for all but two of the Olympic sports, the eligibility commission recommended that National Olympic Committees should be advised of the approved regulations as quickly as possible to enable them to embark on the selection of competitors for next year's games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles.

Daume said the IOC had never intended any change in its own eligibility rule which was revised two years ago. He felt the rule was the best available in view of the differences existing in the 150 member countries and the various sports.

"We took a big step forward today," he said. "But we definitely have no intention of allowing anyone to participate in the Olympic games when, quite obviously, he pursues his sport for financial profit and regards it as a profession."

Daume added: "As far as the social needs of the athletes are concerned, the IOC and the international federations must be aware of their responsibilities to athletes by safeguarding their future."

"It is not a good philosophy that an athlete should always be a poor man."

Asked about under-the-counter payments to athletes in addition to those allowed by the rules, he said: "The IOC does not have a police force to control athletics events and the private lives of athletes and the organisers of meetings."

"Before we revised IOC rule 26 everyone knew that a great deal of money was paid under the table. Now we can do it officially and under the control of the international federations. Nothing is perfect, but I think we're on the right lines," he added.

But IOC sources also noted that athletics is the premier sport of the summer games and, because of the

demands of television and the revenue this generated for the games organisers and the IOC, the Olympic movement had been forced to come to terms with the athletes rather than the other way round.

Sarajevo organisers to comply with ISF proposals

The organisers of next year's Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, said Sunday they would comply with recommendations by the International Ski Federation to make the men's downhill course less dangerous.

Leading skiers who tested the course on the Bjelasnica slopes at a World Cup meeting in January complained that some of the bumps were too hazardous and demanded that improvements be made before they tackle the descent at the games next February.

Anton Susic, president of the Sarajevo Organising Committee, told a news conference that one of the purposes of holding the World Cup meeting in Sarajevo had been to determine what improvements

were still needed. These would be carried out in April or May when the snow on mount Bjelasnica had cleared.

After presenting a games progress report on the second day of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) three-day session, Susic said all the main sports facilities had been completed without major problems.

The total games budget was \$160 million, with a further \$40 million being spent on permanent installations such as the village—which will be used for residential accommodation after the games—hotels and the television centre.

He anticipated that the sale of television rights, tickets and the various commercial fund-raising schemes would raise \$110 million. About 25 per cent of the total ticket allocation would be offered for foreign sale.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux told reporters the IOC session had accepted a finance commission report and said the IOC had exceeded its \$4 million budget for 1982 by \$50,000. The budget for 1983 was \$4.75 million.

Maradona propels Barcelona to victory over Real Madrid

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Barcelona, propelled by a goal from Diego Maradona, gave Argentina manager Cesar Luis Menotti his first victory here Saturday by beating arch-rivals Real Madrid 2-1.

The victory dislodged Real from the top of the first division, allowing Athletic Bilbao to jump in front with a 4-0 victory over Celta Vigo. Athletic lead with 44 points. Real are second with 43 and Barcelona third with 42.

Barcelona, playing under Menotti for the third time, were nervous in the first half, particularly when World Cup winger Juanito scored in the 21st minute from a pass from Dutchman Johnny Metgod.

But they hit back seconds before the interval when \$8.8 million Argentine Maradona headed the

ball into the net, his back to goal. In the 78th minute Maradona sent a pass over three Real Madrid defenders for Miguel Alonso, on the right, to beat goalkeeper Mariano Garcia Remon.

It was not a violent match, but each side collected three bookings. Maradona and West German team-mate Bernd Schuster were both booked for disputing decisions of referee Donato Pes Perez.

Menotti, who led Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup, saw his national side beaten here three times during last year's World Cup—by Belgium, Italy and Brazil.

Athletic Bilbao dominated Celta Vigo throughout, scoring three of their four goals in the second half. Estanislao Argote, Daniel Ruiz, Julio Salinas and Pedro de la Fuente were their scorers.

Navratilova, Lloyd clash in New York final

NEW YORK (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova routed Sylvia Hanika of West Germany and second seed Chris Evert Lloyd crushed Billie Jean King to reach the final of the \$350,000 New York Tennis Championship Saturday.

Both won 6-1, 6-1. It was Navratilova's 26th straight win since she lost to Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open last December—her only defeat by Lloyd in their last seven meetings.

Lloyd allowed 39-year-old King to hold her service only once as she swept to her 12th successive victory over her fellow American in the last eight years.

Hanika, 23, was one of only three players to beat Navratilova last year, but on Saturday the West German left-hander was never able to mount an effective attack. Her ground-strokes were inconsistent, particularly her slice backhand.

King, enjoying a remarkable rejuvenation this year, seemed to lack the concentration she showed in beating third seed Andrea Jaeger on Thursday and Barbara Potter Friday.

She managed only 54 per cent of her first serves, against 73 per cent by Lloyd, and could not score consistently with sharply-angled volleys as she did against Jaeger and Potter.

Lloyd pinned King to the baseline with her deep-stroke game and passed her opponent on the few chances she had of getting to the net to attack.

King, who has won only one set against Lloyd in their last 12 matches, lost her first five service games before holding serve for the only time in the fourth game of the second set.

King could have broken Lloyd's first two service games, earning four deuces and a breakpoint before conceding the first and failing to capitalise on another breakpoint in the second.

King was trailing 0-3 in the second set before she held her service. Lloyd won 12 of the next 14 points to conclude the 54-minute match and take her overall tally against King to 19 wins and seven defeats.

"I thought she was lethargic," Lloyd said. "She didn't seem real fired up. I don't know if that was because she was mentally tired since she's had some tough matches last week and this week."

"I felt that even though I won the first set easily that if I let up five or 10 per cent, she would still be in there. She's a great champion, and at any point in the match she could have turned it around if she had gotten fired up."

King, who had reached the last four for the second straight week, made no excuses. "I had a lot of desire, but I couldn't do anything," she said.

Navratilova, in beating Hanika for the 10th time in 12 meetings, was extended to deuce on service only once and permitted the West German to reach breakpoint only twice.

Hanika tried in vain to draw errors from her opponent with her low, sliced backhand but netted the shot too often. She also overhit her powerful topspin forehand.

Navratilova was a model of consistency throughout the 55-minute match at Madison Square Garden, scene of her defeat by the West German in the Avon final last year.

She was far steadier from the baseline, varied the pace of her shots and attacked the net often

for winning volleys behind solid approach shots.

Hanika went to the net more in the second set, but her volley was shaky and she was passed often. "I made too many errors, especially with my slice backhand. And I never found my rhythm," she said.

Navratilova, the world's top-ranked woman player, opened up leads of 4-0 in the first set and 3-0 in the second before Hanika was able to hold service.

The three-time Wimbledon champion kept Hanika on the move constantly, particularly with her low, sharply-angled backhand which induced several unforced errors.

She has won all four tournaments she has entered this year and lost only one of 53 sets—to Hana Mandlikova of her native Czechoslovakia in the opening round two nights ago—in winning 26 straight matches.

Since the beginning of last year, Navratilova has won 113 matches and lost only three—to Hanika, Lloyd and Pam Shriver.

Navratilova and Shriver captured the doubles title, beating West Germans Claudia Kohde and Eva Pfaff 7-5, 6-2 in the final. Navratilova and Shriver, the top seeds, split \$30,000 while Kohde and Pfaff shared \$16,000.

Hungary defeats Luxembourg in European soccer clash

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Hungary recovered from a shaky start to beat Luxembourg 6-2 in their opening European Soccer Championship Group Three tie here Sunday.

The Luxembourg part-timers, with just three full professionals in their ranks, stunned the visitors by taking a third minute lead through Benny Reiter and were somewhat unlucky not to move further ahead

shortly after.

But Hungary, who appear to be England's main rivals for a place in the finals in France next summer, finally got to grips with the task.

Jozsef Poczik scored the first of his three goals when he equalised in the 30th minute and Tibor Nyilasi shot Hungary ahead five minutes from the interval.

Hungary moved further in front

U.S., Soviets share wrestling World Cup lead

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union shared the lead with four points each after Saturday's first round of the 11th annual freestyle wrestling World Cup.

The African team, Canada and Japan failed to score in the afternoon session of the round-robin series.

The United States swept Africa aside with seven victories on the mat and three forfeits in the 10 scheduled bouts and then defeated Japan 8-2.

The Soviet Union also scored an 8-2 victory over Japan and then won all but the 90-kilogramme weightclass against Canada. The sole Canadian winner was defending individual champion Clark Davis who beat Robert Tibbitt.

Japan's Toshio Asakura beat both Joe Gonzales of the United States and Osman Effendiev of the Soviet Union to establish himself as the favourite to win the individual title at 52 kilos.

Japan's Takashi Kobayashi defeated Vasily Gogoliev of the Soviet Union at 52 kilos and teammate Akira Ono beat Mitch Hull of the United States at 90 kilos in the only other victories over U.S. or Soviet wrestlers.

through winger Gabor Poloskei soon after the break and although Romain Schreiner pulled one back for Luxembourg in the 55th minute, Peter Haanrich, with a penalty, and Poczik struck twice in the next five minutes to put the result beyond doubt.

Poczik completed his hat-trick in the 69th minute, 60 seconds after Reiter had failed from the penalty spot.

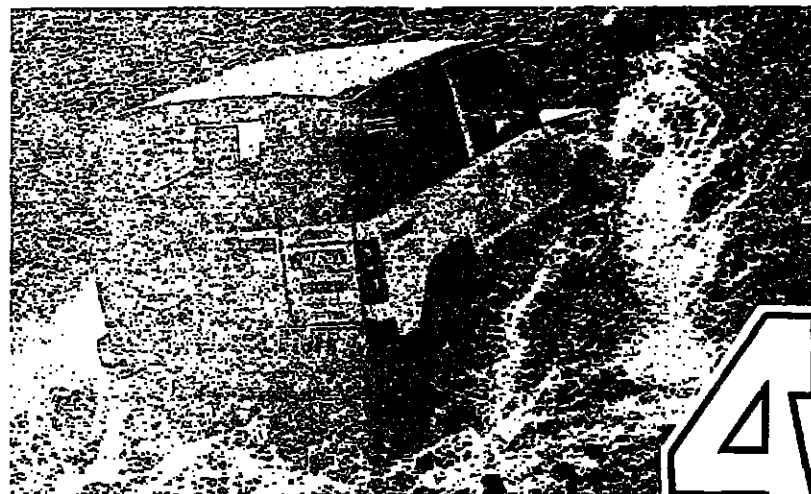
Cyprus holds Czechoslovakia to 1-1 draw

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus, who embarrassed World Champions Italy last month, turned the formbook upside down again Sunday when they held Czechoslovakia to a 1-1 draw in a European Soccer Championship Group Five tie.

The result was a setback to the Czechoslovaks' hopes of reaching the finals in France next summer. Like Italy, they have drawn all three matches to date and trail unbeaten group leaders Romania by two points.

The Cypriots, who also drew 1-1 with the Italians, went ahead in the 21st minute through Phanis Theophanous and proceeded to keep the visitors pinned in their own half for much of the remaining 24 minutes to the interval.

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ECONOMY

Population growth pressures economy

WASHINGTON (R) — Growth in population may soon exceed economic growth in countries accounting for more than half the world's population, the World Bank said in a report released Saturday.

Mr. Lester Brown, president of the non-profit research group, said the gap between rich and poor countries will widen unless developing nations pay more attention to population growth.

Mr. Brown, author of the report, said "Population policies for a new economic era," wrote that political leaders in only a few countries have begun to realize that dramatic changes in population policy are needed to avoid a long-term decline in incomes and living standards.

"The fall in per capita incomes is occurring, almost without exception, in countries that have given little attention" to population pressures on the economy, he said.

World population is moving toward five billion, but economic growth slowed to 1.6 per cent from 1979 to 1982 after a generation of a record four per cent growth rate, he noted.

In countries with even a slight rise in economic growth, population is growing so rapidly that the standard of living will still decline, said Mr. Brown, a former U.S. Department of Agriculture official.

Cheap energy initially fuelled post-World War II economic expansion and served as a safety valve for rapid population growth, his report said.

The world's population nearly doubled from 2.5 billion in 1950 to 4.5 billion in 1982.

In the same period almost every innovation in food production — from the switch to tractors from

draught animals to the use of chemical fertilizers was based on oil, which rose in price from \$2 in 1950 to over \$30 in 1979.

Further gains in agricultural productivity owing to the use of more fertilizer will be small, and world food production per person has actually been falling — from 343 kilograms in 1978 to 332 kilograms in 1982, Mr. Brown said.

"The problem is worst in sub-Saharan Africa," he said at a news conference.

In Africa, food production per person has declined 11 per cent since 1970.

Economic growth and improved standards of health have reduced death rates, but many Third World countries have not yet achieved an economic status in which birth rates have also fallen, he said.

Three countries can no longer assume that rising affluence will lead to families with fewer children as it did in the industrialized

countries, Mr. Brown said.

Population control will occur, but the question is whether the method will be humane.

"Will living standards deteriorate until death rates begin to rise?" Mr. Brown asked in the report.

Most countries will have to do more than just provide family planning services, he said. Countries that have reduced population growth have combined economic incentives and disincentives to encourage family planning.

The report noted some East Asian countries — Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand — have achieved sharp reductions in fertility.

In the West, Barbados, Cuba, Colombia and Costa Rica have made gains.

China, faced with the likelihood that even two children per family would add 300 to 400 million people, has become the first to give incentives for families to have only one child.

USSR figures show increased trade surplus with Third World

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Sunday published figures showing its greatly increased trade surplus with the Third World in 1982 resulted from an all-round cut in imports and a greater concentration of trade with political allies.

Trade with the industrialized nations, in which Moscow's trade deficit with the West has been a long-standing problem, fell sharply, included a big increase in imports from Japan. These jumped by over 30 per cent to total 2.9 billion rubles (\$4 billion).

The U.S. embargo on high technology goods or those related to the Soviet-Siberian pipeline project appeared to have had little effect, with Soviet imports from the U.S. rising 20 per cent to \$2 billion while exports dropped slightly.

West European, Japanese and even U.S. businessmen in Moscow

make little secret that ways around the embargo are being found.

Western analysts said the rise in imports from Japan seemed to be linked to Tokyo's increased acceptance of compensation deals rather than hard cash and more credit arrangements, coupled with sales of large-diameter pipes such as those needed in the pipeline project.

Moscow does not reveal separate figures for its hard currency balance, the basis for most of its trade with the West.

Less detailed trade figures published last week showed the Soviet trade deficit with the developed world fell from 865 million rubles — \$1,235 million at the 1982 exchange rate — to 100 million (\$137 million at current rates).

This is however a small element in the country's vast 119.6 billion ruble (163.8 billion) annual

trade turnover and appeared to be accounted for by a trimming of imports from most West European countries, coupled with slightly higher exports.

But trade with developing countries showed a greater cut in Soviet imports, coupled with increased sales, which resulted in a 3.4 billion ruble (\$4.6 billion) surplus, almost four times that of 1981.

The official news agency TASS Sunday attempted to explain away the potentially embarrassing surplus with the export-hungry developing world by saying it contributed to their breaking loose from traditional colonial ties.

Sunday's figures showed a cut in imports from virtually all African and most Asian countries, with the notable exception of Libya whose sales to the Soviet Union more than tripled to reach 1.1 billion rubles (\$1.38 billion).

Western analysts in Moscow believe a large part of this to be oil which the Soviet Union may be remarketing.

Sales to Iran rose by half again to 577 million rubles (\$790 mil-

lion) while imports fell by two thirds, the likely reflection, Western experts said, of the increased oil purchases from Libya.

For the rest of the world, the figures showed a 30 per cent jump in imports from Cuba, set against a 50 per cent drop in imports from Argentina and a cut in those from Brazil, both the result of less need to pay high, hard currency, prices for grain on an over-supplied world market.

Trade with the Soviet Union's friends in South East Asia, Vietnam, Laos and North Korea, increased in both directions as did that with most East European countries.

Analysts said the growth in trade with the communist world showed a natural preference for compensation barter deals in times of tight credit and hard currency shortage.

Purchases from Poland were up 25 per cent to four billion rubles (\$5.5 billion), while East Germany remained Moscow's main European trading partner with both exports and imports rising significantly.

Polish proposals aim at long-term debt settlement

WARSAW (R) — Polish officials said Sunday to have formally proposed to Western bankers a debt rescheduling agreement deferring repayment of credits due over the next several years, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

Two previous rescheduling agreements concluded with Western commercial banks have each covered only a single year at a time. These deferred repayment of a total \$4.5 billion due in 1981 and 1982, out of Poland's total estimated hard currency debt of more than \$25 billion.

The proposed longer-term settlement, together with figures on payment possibilities, were put forward by the Polish side during two days of talks in Warsaw, the sources said.

The discussions were held between a small task force of Western bankers and representatives of Bank Handlowy, the Polish state bank.

The Western bankers took note of the Polish proposals, but made no immediate response. They are

expected to reply with counter-proposals at subsequent meetings, likely to continue for several months, the sources added.

The sources described the meeting as the first official round of discussions on rescheduling of debt due in 1983, and the opening shots in what is likely to be a fairly protracted game.

There had been two earlier meetings in Warsaw, in January and February, between Bank Handlowy and the task force, believed drawn from six United States, West German, Austrian, British and French banks.

A major initial issue to be settled is whether the agreement should be for a single year, as in 1981 or 1982, or cover a number of years, as requested by the Poles, the sources said.

Western bankers were understood to be divided amongst themselves on the merits of a longer-term accord and there was likely to be considerable discussion before they reached a common position, the sources added.

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation dubbed 'the eighth sister'

KUWAIT — Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) is expanding rapidly, at a time when other oil companies are cutting back.

Formed only three years ago, it has already been dubbed "the eighth sister" to the industry's renowned seven.

Situated above the Grand Canal in one of Kuwait's most select shopping arcades, the company is run on luxury lines. Employees call on an array of uniformed waiters, who briskly dispense Turkish coffee, Arab cakes and digestive biscuits in a style which would do credit to any first-class hotel.

In the last two months, this younger sister of the oil business has spread her wings by buying up assets of Gulf Oil in Europe.

The purchases, financed in part by cash and in part by bonds, will give KPC control of two refineries of 75,000 to 80,000 barrels a day (b/d) capacity and some 1,600 petrol stations.

It will be the first time Arabs have marketed directly to European consumers in their own high streets.

Mr. Hani Al Hussain, executive assistant managing director, says the takeover by KPC will protect employees from rationalisations and redundancies which would have resulted from the sale to any other buyers.

KPC does not expect any adverse consumer reaction to its presence at the petrol pumps. All the same, the Gulf Oil brand name will be kept for a few years.

Back home, KPC's deal in Europe is the envy of the Gulf. Kuwait is already exporting two-thirds of its domestic oil production in the form of refined pro-

ducts, and this latest Gulf deal will mean that between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of its total output can be absorbed in Europe at Kuwait's own petrol stations.

Like many other crude oil exporters, Kuwait has suffered from pressure from its buyers, and crude oil exports are now believed to be as little as 150,000 to 200,000 b/d.

In the last few months of last year, ENI of Italy, Daikyo of Japan and Gulf Oil dropped out of contracts. Brazil, another major customer, is reported to be asking for softer credit terms, and the Taiwanese have lately been visiting in what KPC officials say are "normal routine meetings."

The downstream connection is vital in insulating the state from a further decline in the crude oil market.

Kuwait is suffering downward adjustments in its product prices like any other products seller, but at least it is suffering no more than other companies.

As Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Awwad, the corporation's finance manager, puts it: "We are not looking at the Gulf assets as a possible profit generating connection. The profit aspect has not even been looked at. We wanted to go downstream."

With the new European petrol stations, KPC can now boast that it is a fully integrated oil company, controlling the process from the time the oil comes out of the ground to the time it is sold to consumers.

KPC now has subsidiaries which explore for oil, produce, refine, market, transport and retail the country's own oil.

Within the next two years, it will have a refining capacity at home of about 700,000 to 750,000 b/d as its refineries undergo expansion and upgrading at a cost of \$4.5 billion.

Its other acquisitions fit neatly into the chain.

Santa Fe, the U.S. drilling contractor bought for \$2.5 billion more than a year ago, is undertaking a lot of Kuwait's own domestic drilling programmes, while the Santa Fe subsidiary, CF Braun, is carrying out the Mina Abdullah refinery expansion contract.

Through two other KPC subsidiaries, Kuwait has interests in concessions stretching from the North Sea to China.

As with other integrated oil companies, profits have been knocked by the decline in oil demand.

KPC officials say European fears that their petrol stations will be supplied with cheap crude are groundless. Just like any other oil major, KPC is obliged to pay the full official price from the country's ministry of oil.

Nevertheless, unlike any other oil company, KPC has its exploration and operators' fees fully reimbursed by the government.

Profits have declined. Mr. Al Awwad says that preliminary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 1982 show revenues at \$11.6 billion, with expenditures at around \$10.6 billion to \$10.9 billion.

The profit of about \$1 billion is not readily to be compared with the comparable preceding period, because of an accounting change from an 18-month span, but Mr.

Al Awwad says that it is "much less."

Many of these profits, says the company's financial manager, are coming from KPC investments rather than from oil sales.

These include dividends on companies it has bought, loans to new subsidiaries, and term deposits.

KPC maintains an investment portfolio of about \$300 million operated by the Kuwait Investment Office in London.

KPC says it is still able to make a profit on product sales, helped by the high yield Shuaiba refinery, one of the most modern in the world.

The company has lost heavily on some products, nevertheless, making up the balance on others.

The refinery subsidiary, KNPC, made about \$171 million in profits in the last fiscal year, but most of this came from interest on the remaining cash reserves.

KPC officials concede that the current year may not look so good — not only because of the oil market weakness, but because the refinery expansion programme will place a strain on reserves. KPC has an issued capital of \$8.6 billion, half of which has been called.

But, Mr. Al Awwad argues, oil company profits worldwide have been "abnormal", and the industry is now settling down to a more normal return. "What other business do you know which has seen its product multiply in price so many times? We in Kuwait have great faith that the oil industry will never diminish," he said, grabbing another digestive biscuit.

— Financial Times news features

China to continue steel project

BEIJING (R) — China has decided to go ahead with construction of the second stage of the troubled Baoshan steel complex near Shanghai, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Sunday.

China suspended \$1.5 billion worth of contracts with Japanese and West German companies in 1980 after serious financial and technical problems arose with the complex.

NCNA said the first stage, which includes a harbour, blast furnace, blooming mill and other items, would be completed by September 1985.

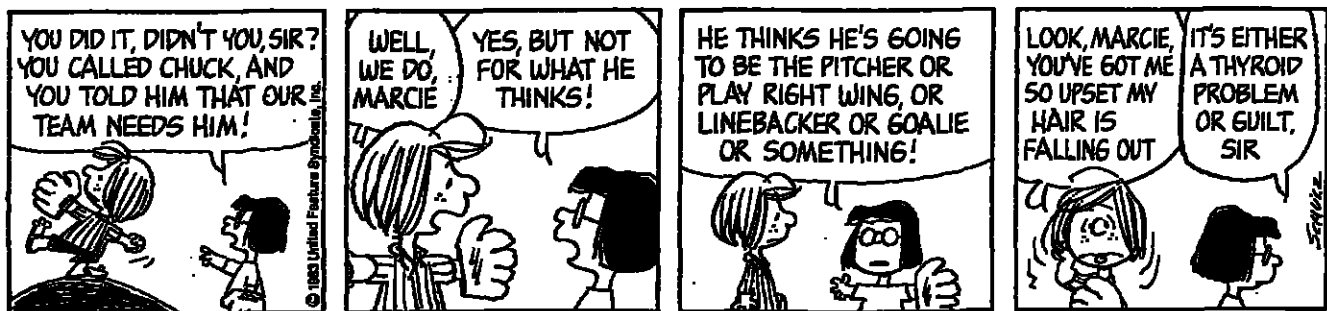
THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I wonder if Romeo and Juliet would have ended up like this?"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

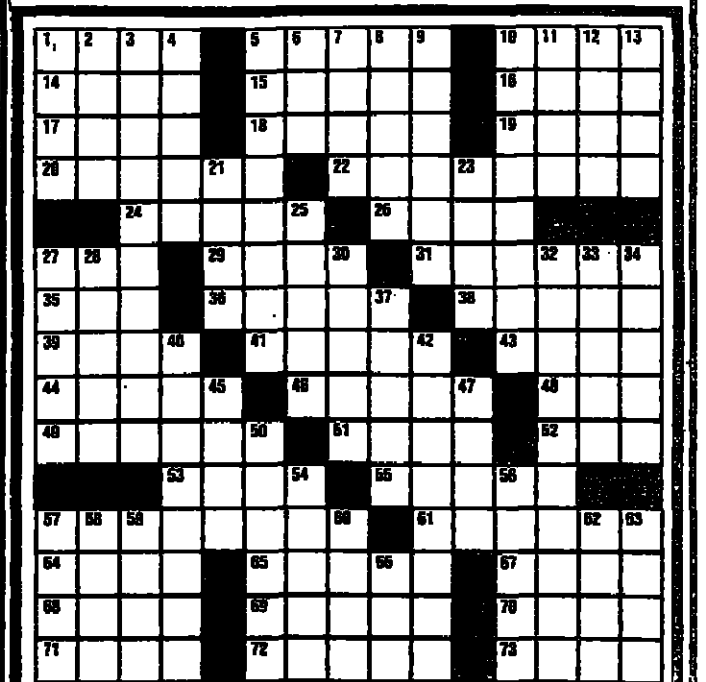


Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Emory H. Cain

ACROSS	24 Wears well	51 Novelist	8 Be irate
1 Street in Gotham's Chinatown	26 Lab fluids	52 O'Flaherty	10 California valley
5 Marine mammals	27 Ziegfeld	53 Beveridge	11 Ham's dad
10 Ginger	29 Prison, to a con	54 Negri of silents	12 Pillar
14 Retired netter	31 Plays a con	55 Refuse	13 Hammer head
15 English novelist	35 Lake islet	57 Stone pillar	21 Actual being
16 Tape	36 Elver	61 Final words	22 Mileplays
17 Road for Brutus	38 Tap	64 Neuron	25 Manner
18 Misrepresent	39 Cheery sounds	65 Asian weights	26 Perjurers
19 N.B.A.'s Archibald	41 Carries on	67 Pierre's girlfriend	30 Carouse
20 Edict	43 Related	68 Asian snowman	32 See 3D
22 "You Know" (old song)	44 Its capital is Cannes	69 Dismore again	33 Spring
	46 Alabama city	70 Ethiopian lake	34 Actress
	48 Superlative suffix	71 Dill	37 Ignited again
	49 Early aortic	72 Inclination	40 Fastest
		73 Unique fellow	42 The "400"
			45 Chemical compound
			47 Oriental nurse
			50 Social superiors
			54 In any way
			56 Treaty org.
			57 Yucatan Indian
			58 Yoked beasts
			59 Memo
			60 "For jolly..."
			62 Number of mules
			63 Cherished
			66 — Yutang



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WORLD

Kremlin calls Reagan's ABMs 'unrealistic'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has dismissed President Reagan's scheme to develop an effective Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system as an unrealistic proposal masking a plan to give the United States an invulnerable first strike capability.

In an interview with the official newspaper Pravda Sunday, Mr. Andropov countered the American president's futuristic vision by citing the traditional analysis of nuclear arms negotiations, which argues that ABM systems are unacceptable because they undermine

the principle of deterrence.

The Soviet leader accused Mr. Reagan of severing the natural link between offensive and defensive weapons systems, on which he said all arms limitation talks were based. The natural result of this would be a runaway arms race, he said.

The U.S. State Department reacted immediately by saying it regretted the tone and content of Mr. Andropov's remarks. It added that he had effectively confirmed American charges that Soviet defence spending outstripped that of

the U.S.

Mr. Andropov admitted in his remarks that the Soviet Union had strengthened its defensive capabilities but said it had done so only in response to U.S. efforts to develop new weapons.

"As to the allegations that the United States has done nothing in the past two decades, only naive people can believe that," the Soviet leader said. A qualitative breakthrough in U.S. strategic forces had been achieved, he added.

Mr. Andropov said President

Reagan's proposal last Wednesday for an ABM system capable of defending the U.S. against nuclear attack was a departure from the principle established in a 1972 treaty limiting such systems.

"On the face of it, laymen may find it even attractive as the president speaks about what may seem to be defensive measures, but this may seem so only on the face of it and only to those who are not conversant with these matters," Mr. Andropov said.

Western diplomats in Moscow

said the Soviet Union is reluctant to enter a new phase of expensive arms development in which it is probably lagging behind the U.S., particularly when it has achieved what it regards as an acceptable arms balance.

The Kremlin has spent so much time and energy combating the American plan to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe that the idea of a whole new arms policy to deal with must have come as an unpleasant shock, they said.

'U.S. Navy has edge over Soviets' in Asia

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet navy is increasing its strength in Asia but the United States is still superior, the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet said in an interview published Sunday.

Vice-Admiral Staser Holcomb, in an interview with the magazine U.S. News and World Report, said the Soviet Union was becoming much stronger in the northern Pacific and was building up its forces at the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

"No question, we have an edge in the Indian Ocean. We have a

marked edge in the South China Sea," Adm. Holcomb said.

"In the northwest Pacific, where the Soviets can bring the full range of land-based aviation, submarines, short and long-range combatant forces to bear in an area they hold dear, the balance has clearly begun to shift," he said.

Adm. Holcomb said the United States had aircraft carriers and supporting ships in all three areas. "I maintain that the strengths of the Seventh Fleet, properly applied, would prevail over the Soviet Pacific Fleet," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Northern Iran shaken by tremors

LONDON (R) — A series of tremors shook northern Iran early Saturday, but officials said the death toll from an earthquake in the mountainous region Friday was lower than first thought. The Iranian news agency IRNA said 15 tremors were registered following the first quake, but there were no reports of further damage or casualties. The agency quoted officials at the scene, 80 kilometres north-east of Tehran, as saying tens of people were thought to have died and 40 to have been injured Friday. IRNA reported earlier that about 100 people had been killed. The officials said 11 villages had been damaged.

Mrs. Gandhi: 'Don't call me a man'

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says it is an insult to be called the only man in her cabinet. "It may not be an insult to men (in her government). But certainly it is an insult to me," the 65-year-old prime minister told members of a national commission on teachers Saturday.

Music fails to bring rain to Madras

NEW DELHI (R) — Music and amateur science are being used in a vain attempt to bring rain to the parched South Indian city of Madras, where people have come to blows as they queue all night for water. The Statesman newspaper said Sunday that a lengthy concert by a celebrated local violinist had failed to stir the rain gods to action. Now a local bank clerk claimed to be using a telephone or amateur radio transmitter to send coded electronic impulses to the heavens requesting rain. The Statesman accused the city fathers of relying on magic and the occult instead of taking practical steps to relieve the water shortage caused by scanty winter rains.

Poles stage Pope's play about Job

WARSAW (R) — A play with a biblical theme written by Pope John Paul II when he was a student in Poland opened Saturday night in a theatre in the steel city of Nowa Huta, the official news agency PAP reported. The 90-minute drama, entitled 'Job', is based on the Old Testament story of the righteous patriarch who suffered massive misfortunes. The Pope, then Karol Wojtyla, aged 19, wrote it while a member of an acting group when studying at Krakow's Jagiellonian University in 1939.

Colombian guerrillas to release kidnapped

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's largest leftist guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has issued a list of 56 kidnapped people and said they would be freed soon. The list included cattlemen, businessmen and politicians seized over the last three years in rural areas of Colombia. Political commentators said the move was a major step towards talks between FARC and the government of President Belisario Betancur, who late last year introduced an amnesty law aimed at persuading guerrillas to lay down their arms and return to civilian life.

S. African police discover more arms

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police have found a second cache of Soviet-made arms and explosives near Umtali, the KwaZulu homeland capital. Commissioner General Mike Goldenshyns said. Hand grenades, explosives, time fuses, detonators and arms were discovered only a few kilometres from where the first find was made two days ago, he said. On Friday, Gen. Goldenshyns announced that four blacks had been arrested at a road block near the Lesotho border and said they had pointed out the first cache near Umtali. Chief Gaishe Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, said in reaction to the find that his Inkatha movement had heard reports that the banned African National Congress (ANC) planned to assassinate him.

International attention deters Salvadorean rightist leader

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Right-wing leader Roberto D'Aubuisson hinted Saturday that he might not stand in El Salvador's presidential election later this year because of an international propaganda campaign against him.

He told a rally of his National Republican Alliance (ARENA) Party: "To say the name D'Aubuisson is a sin. If we, with this name, with this word, are not going to win I will not run. If

D'Aubuisson has to go, then D'Aubuisson will accept this." Mr. D'Aubuisson, president of the constituent assembly, and his conservative forces gained substantial control over El Salvador's government in U.S.-sponsored elections last year.

But U.S. officials in both San Salvador and Washington have said his extremism makes him an unreliable ally. His opposition to economic reforms and alleged ties

to right-wing death squads made congressional support for El Salvador even more tenuous, they said.

But Mr. D'Aubuisson did not close the door on his candidacy.

U.S. adviser hurt

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A U.S. military adviser in El Salvador was wounded in the leg when a gun carried by another adviser went off accidentally, the U.S. embassy said Saturday.

An embassy statement said the adviser, an unidentified non-commissioned officer, was in a truck on his way back to his headquarters from a training session with Salvadoran troops at Ilopango air force base, just outside the capital.

The holstered gun of the other adviser went off after he bumped against the side of the truck. The same bullet also wounded a Salvadoran private in the leg.

The NCO is the second U.S. adviser to be wounded in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, two American journalists were arrested here Saturday and police said their possible links with guerrilla groups were being investigated.

Joan Ambrose Newton and T.J. Western were picked up at Western's home early Saturday by plainclothes treasury police, a United States embassy spokesman said.

Over 220 Chileans jailed

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government, condemning a violent outburst of street rioting as subversive, kept more than 220 young men and women behind bars Saturday facing possible charges of breaking security laws.

Interior Minister Enrique Montero said the country was back to normal after hundreds of demonstrators rioted in Santiago and other cities on Thursday night, pelting police with stones from behind street barricades.

The demonstrations, following a string of dynamite blasts in this capital city, were listed as among the most serious outbreaks of anti-government feeling since the armed forces came to power in 1973.

Gen. Montero has termed the rioting as "subversive and violent," going beyond the bounds of a demonstration. He said the government had not yet decided what

measures to take against the 210 men and 17 women arrested in Santiago.

The detainees must be set free within five days of their arrest or be charged with breaking state security laws.

Anonymous leaflets had urged the demonstrations to protest against official handling of an economy in which unemployment has reached 19 per cent and inflation 23 per cent.

The government's relations with the Catholic Church, already at a low ebb after three foreign priests were expelled last week on charges of involvement in politics, deteriorated further when two priests were arrested during Thursday's demonstrations.

Fathers Francis Healy, an Irishman, and Pablo Fontaine, a Chilean, were detained as they left a Santiago church.

Things to get worse for Turkish press

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish government is drawing up laws to tighten restrictions on the press in preparation for a return to parliamentary government, the newspaper Cumhuriyet reported Sunday.

It said the justice ministry was drafting a set of rules under which, for certain offences, editors could be jailed for a minimum of one year and papers closed for at least three months.

The ruling generals, who seized power in 1980, have promised general elections for late this year or early next year under a new

constitution adopted last year.

Cumhuriyet, a left-leaning daily, said the justice ministry envisaged a minimum jail term of one year for any editor who refused to tell the authorities who had written an unsigned article.

Any paper found in breach of the secular state laws or the laws against advocating the dominance of a single social class would be shut for a minimum of three months, according to the draft, the newspaper added.

No person convicted of political crimes could become a journalist

and provincial governors would have the power to ban the publication and distribution of newspapers and magazines.

Cumhuriyet quoted senior Cabinet Minister Ilhan Oztrak, whose responsibilities include the press, as saying the draft laws were intended to curb "pirate publications" representing clandestine organisations and were not a violation of press freedom.

He said the draft had not been finalised, and added: "We will take into account the views of all people involved in the press."

Walesa accused of being 'sensational'

WARSAW (R) — A Polish newspaper has accused Lech Walesa, who led the now banned independent trade union Solidarity, of exploiting what it called sensational reports of alleged attempts on his life.

In one of the sharpest attacks on Mr. Walesa since his release in November from 11 months detention, the Gdansk Communist Party daily Glos Wyzvezza said he was sacrificing his personal dignity to keep his name before the world in Western press and radio reports.

The newspaper, quoted by

Warsaw Radio, referred to Italian investigations into an alleged plot to kill Mr. Walesa when he visited Rome in January, 1981.

It quoted the 39-year-old former Solidarity leader as telling an Italian reporter in Gdansk that in fact there might have been such an attempt.

Mr. Walesa was said to have told the reporter he several times refused suggestions to go out for a drive in Rome without a bodyguard. "And it is a good thing I did. Things might have turned out bad, and I might not have returned," Mr. Walesa was quoted as

saying. "That sufficed to unleash a world-wide sensation, world agencies began writing on the subject and speculating." Glos Wyzvezza commented, adding: "There are many contradictions in the sensational reporting of the Western press and radio."

"According to these sensational revelations, the attempt on Walesa's life was to have been organised by the Bulgarians at the behest of Soviet propaganda which wanted to disgrace allegedly innocent fascists and international (forces of) reaction."

Queen Elizabeth, a distant relative, promptly stripped him of his 1956 knighthood and his Buckingham Palace post.

Like Burgess, MacLean and Philby, who all continued spying during the East-West cold war, Blunt belonged to an intellectual communist circle at Cambridge University in the 1930's.

Clever and well-connected, they outwardly shed their left-wing views and rose to influential posts in the diplomatic and intelligence services.

Burgess and MacLean fled in 1951 to Moscow where both died. Burgess in 1963, MacLean three weeks ago. Philby, who defected later, still works for the Soviet authorities in Moscow.

Blunt died broken but unrepentant

LONDON (R) — Anthony Blunt, an art expert who spied for the Soviet Union inside Britain's secret service during World War II, has died at 75 without ever publicly repenting of his treason.

His death came three years after his espionage was made public. He had never been punished, receiving immunity from prosecution in exchange for a secret confession in 1964.

In fact until his treason was revealed he had remained an honoured scholar and official keeper of the queen's pictures.

Blunt collapsed and died at his London flat Saturday. His companion, retired businessman John Gaskin, was with him.

One of his friends told reporters that the 1979 exposure had made him "suddenly frail" and Nigel West, a writer on espionage who saw Blunt last week, described him as "a broken man."

But Blunt never publicly recanted his decision of the 1930's that to help communism and the Soviet Union was the best way to combat the fascism of Hitler's Germany.

Details of his spy work were never disclosed. Most of it took place during World War II, when Britain and the Soviet Union were mutually suspicious allies. Blunt told his interrogators he dropped out of the spy ring at war's end.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher identified him in Parliament in November 1979 as a confessed spy.

Before that, there had been periodic rumours about a "fourth man" in the communist spy ring uncovered by the defectors to Moscow of Guy Burgess, Donald MacLean and Kim Philby.

But British libel laws prevented those who knew from publishing

his name until Mrs. Thatcher revealed Blunt's past, saying he undoubtedly did serious harm to British interests.

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Tikhonov's visit signals milder Soviet approach towards Belgrade

By Richard Balmforth
Rover

BELGRADE — Yugoslav leaders are savouring satisfaction at a trouble-free visit by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov which suggests the new Kremlin leadership may be ready to adopt a more tactful approach towards Yugoslavia and its independent brand of communism.

Mr. Tikhonov's five-day official visit, which ended Friday, was marked by conspicuous efforts on both sides to play down ideological and foreign policy differences which have constantly bedevilled relations between the two countries.

Western diplomats and Yugoslav analysts said the visit, the first by a member of the Soviet leadership since Yuri Andropov became Communist Party leader, appeared to represent a change in Soviet tactics towards Yugoslavia which since 1948 has pursued a socialist path independent of Moscow.

One Yugoslav analyst com-

mented: "The Soviet side came with no demands for port facilities or for Yugoslavia to fall in line on foreign policy as they they used to do under Brezhnev."

"They took far greater account of Yugoslav sensitivities than they have done on previous occasions," the analyst added.

Mr. Tikhonov had talks with Prime Minister Milka Planinc, State President Petar Stambolic and Communist Party chief Mijta Ribick in what was only the second visit by a Kremlin leader since the death of President Tito three years ago.

A communique issued before Mr. Tikhonov's departure restated Moscow's recognition of the non-aligned Balkan republic's right to chart its own independent course.

The communique referred to the two governments' willingness to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference.

These principles are enshrined in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 which ended the bitter feud that erupted after Stalin expelled Yugoslavia from the Soviet camp as a communist heretic.

One potential source of disquiet for Yugoslavia had appeared to be any anti-Western comments Mr. Tikhonov might make that would offend the non-aligned role of his hosts and the delicate position

the Yugoslav press, fell far short of criticism voiced here a year ago by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who accused Washington of "nuclear fever" equivalent to adventurism and insanity.

Foreign policy differences, though mentioned obliquely in the communique, were scrupulously avoided on both sides, clearly by mutual agreement. There was no mention in the final communique of Afghanistan, Poland and Kampuchea — three areas in which Yugoslavia is sharply critical of Soviet policy.

The Soviet delegation said it welcomed the "growing role" of the non-aligned movement in world affairs, though Moscow is angered by Yugoslavia's insistence that the Soviet Union does not represent a natural partner for Third World countries.

Clark's widow encourages all candidates for artificial hearts

SEATTLE, Washington (R) — The widow of Barney Clark, the world's first recipient of an artificial heart, said Saturday that candidates for the operation should not be deterred by her husband's death.

"I would advise them to go for it," Una Loy Clark said in a message of thanks to "people all over the world" who had sent tributes to her husband.

Clark, a retired 62-year-old dentist, died last Wednesday, 112 days after receiving the artificial heart.

Mrs. Clark and her two sons,

Gary and Stephen, and daughter Karen Shaffer made it clear at a press conference that Clark's willingness to undergo the operation was not motivated merely by his desire to live. He wanted to pioneer the operation for the good it might do humanity, they said.

"He never gave up," Mrs. Clark said. "He never stopped trying and he never, ever in my presence uttered a word of complaint."

But he did suffer greatly after the operation, Mrs. Clark said, adding: "I felt he'd had enough and I was very relieved to see him at peace."

Economies: The crux

Yugoslav officials expressed satisfaction at the economic results of Mr. Tikhonov's visit, which included the signing of a document setting out guidelines for a programme of bilateral economic cooperation until the end of the decade.

This called for increased cooperation in the energy field and wider ties in agriculture, the food industry, civil engineering and transport.

Officials expressed particular satisfaction at Soviet agreement to increase oil exports to Yugoslavia by 20 per cent this year to 5.35 million tonnes.

Yugoslavia has a foreign debt of nearly \$20 billion, the subject of a Western rescue package which if successful will form the first concerted Western effort to bail out a communist country.

But Belgrade sets great store by its economic ties with the Soviet Union, its number one trading partner with whom two-way trade last year reached \$7 billion.

Milder than Gromyko
But his comments, censored by

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q1—East-West vulnerable,

as South you hold:

Q3752 ♠ Q3105 ♠ A763

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?

Q2—Neither vulnerable, as

South you hold:

Q1972 ♠ Q3954 ♠ AQ95

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

Q3—Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

Q835 ♠ Q95 ♠ QAJ1076

Partner opens the bidding

with one diamond. What do

you respond?

A.—Regardless of whether

you play four- or five-card

major suit opening bids, you

should respond two clubs. Do

not make the "cheap"

response of one spade on a

hand where you are strong

enough to bid naturally.

Besides, one spade may not

be all that economical. If

opener rebids two diamonds,

you would have to show your

second suit at the three-

level!

Q4—Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

QK95 ♠ AQ62 ♠ A7 ♠ A1095

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You don't know whether

partner is interested in game

or slam, and you don't really

care. You could hardly have a

better hand for him—all

primes, control of every suit

and a ruffing value. Bid four

clubs. That establishes

spades as trumps and at the

same time shows a maximum

no trump with first-round

control in clubs. If partner is

interested in slam, he will go

on from there; if not, he will

sign off at four spades.